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Book

# GUIDE TO SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS (AND APPENDIX)

Revised and published as of January 2, 1957,  
to supersede Guide published on May 14, 1951



Prepared and released by the  
Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

3208

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES, 84TH CONGRESS



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RICHARD ARENS, *Director*

H. Con. Res. 135

Passed August 5, 1957

Eighty-fifth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Thursday, the third day of  
January, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven*

Concurrent Resolution

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),*  
That the publication entitled "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" prepared by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Eighty-fourth Congress, second session, be printed as a House document; and that there be printed sixty thousand additional copies of said document, of which forty thousand copies shall be for the use of said Committee and twenty thousand copies to be pro-rated to the Members of the House of Representatives for a period of ninety days after which time the unused balance shall revert to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
*Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,  
*Secretary of the Senate.*

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PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946], chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, \* \* \**

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

\*            \*            \*            \*            \*            \*

17. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

\*            \*            \*            \*            \*            \*

(g) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.  
(A) Un-American activities.  
(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

## RULES ADOPTED BY THE 84TH CONGRESS

House Resolution 5, January 5, 1955

\* \* \* \* \*

### RULE X

#### STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress:

\* \* \* \* \*

(q) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

\* \* \* \* \*

### RULE XI

#### POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

\* \* \* \* \*

17. Committee on Un-American Activities.

(a) Un-American Activities.

(b) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time, investigations of (1) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (2) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (3) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

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26. To assist the House in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the House shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the House by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

NOTE.—Similar rules continuing the authority of the committee to operate have been adopted by each Congress beginning with the 79th Congress in 1946.

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## WHAT IS A COMMUNIST FRONT?

The following historical sketch of Communist-front organizations, plus formulas for detecting them, is reprinted from a report issued by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944:

"Communist-front organizations are characterized by their common origin, the rigid conformity of these organizations to the Communist pattern, their interlocking personnel, and their methods generally used to deceive the American public. Being part of a conspiratorial movement, their essence is deception.

"During the first few years of the Communist International, immediately following the stimulus of the Russian revolution, its international appeal was stridently revolutionary. As world economic conditions improved following the First World War, the international revolutionary movement began to wane. The Hungarian and German Communist revolutions failed and the Communist International began to lose strength. Hence it was deemed necessary to moderate the earlier revolutionary appeal, to adopt middle-of-the-road slogans, and to build so-called united-front organizations, as bridge and supporting organizations in the interest of the international Communist movement.

"One of the leading organizers of these 'innocent' organizations on an international scale was Willi Munzenberg, a prominent German Communist, whose organizing ability won him the sobriquet of the 'Henry Ford of the Communist International.' Munzenberg was engagingly frank in describing the real purpose of these organizations:

"1. To arouse the interest of those millions of apathetic and indifferent workers \* \* \* who simply have no ear for Communist propaganda. These people we wish to attract and arouse through new channels, by means of new ways.

"2. Our sympathetic organizations should constitute bridges for the nonparty workers \* \* \* who have not yet mustered the courage to take the final step and join the Communist Party, but who are nevertheless in sympathy with the Communist movement and are prepared to follow us part of the way.

"3. By means of the mass organizations we wish to extend the Communist sphere of influence in itself.

"4. The organizational linking up of the elements in sympathy with the Soviet Union and with the Communists. \* \* \*

"5. We must build up our own organizations in order to counteract the increasing efforts of the bourgeois and social-democratic parties in this respect, and

"6. Through these sympathetic and mass organizations we should train the cadres of militants and officials of the Communist Party possessing organizational experience.

*"(Speech before the Sixth Congress of the Communist International in Moscow, July 20, 1928. International Press Correspondence, vol. 8, No. 42, Aug. 1, 1928, pp. 751, 752.)*

### "TRANSMISSION BELTS

"In his Problems of Leninism, a standard textbook and guide for Communists throughout the world, Joseph Stalin emphasized the

need of these front or mass organizations which he called 'transmission belts':

"The proletariat needs these belts, these levers, and this guiding force [the Communist Party—Ed.] \* \* \* Lastly we come to the party of the proletariat, the proletarian vanguard. Its strength lies in the fact that it attracts to its ranks the best elements of all the mass organizations of the proletariat, without exception, and to guide their activities toward a single end, that of the liberation of the proletariat.

"Stalin quoted Lenin in support of his argument:

"The dictatorship [of the proletariat] cannot be effectively realized without 'belts' to transmit power from the vanguard [the Communist Party—Ed.] to the mass of the advanced class, and from this to the mass of those who labor (pp. 29, 30).

"We cite the instructions of Otto Kuusinen, secretary of the Communist International, in his report at the Sixth Plenum [plenary session] of the Executive Committee of the Communist International:

"The first part of our task is to build up, not only Communist organizations, but other organizations as well, above all mass organizations, sympathizing with our aims, and able to aid us for special purposes. \* \* \* We must create a whole solar system of organizations and smaller committees around the Communist Party, so to speak, smaller organizations working actually under the influence of our party. (*Quotations taken from the Communist, May 1931, pp. 409-423.*)

"The rise of Adolf Hitler to power created a new threat to the Soviet Union and to the international Communist movement. Hence the Seventh Congress of the Communist International, in 1935, gave an added impetus to the creation of front organizations under Communist initiative and leadership, the chief purpose of which was to protect and serve the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The ability of the Communists to ensnare large numbers and influential individuals, to serve as decoys in operating these fronts, reached its high point following the Seventh Congress in 1935.

#### "HOW COMMUNIST FRONTS ARE ESTABLISHED

"The methods employed by the Communists in establishing and operating these front organizations, methods demonstrated by the various organizations herein cited, have been well summarized by Benjamin Gitlow, a former high official of the Communist Party of the United States:

"A front organization is organized by the Communist Party in the following fashion: First, a number of sympathizers who are close to the party and whom the party knows can be depended upon to carry out party orders, are gotten together and formed into a nucleus which issues a call for the organization of a particular front organization which the party wants to establish. And generally after that is done a program is drawn up by the party, which this provisional committee adopts. Then, on the basis of this provisional program, all kinds of individuals are canvassed to become sponsors of the organization, which is to be launched in the very near future. A provisional secretary is appointed before the organization is launched and in every instance in our day the secretary who was appointed was a member of the Communist Party. \* \* \* And as president of the organization we would put up some prominent public figure who was willing to accept the presidency of the organization, generally making sure that, if that public figure was one who would not go along with the Communists, he was of such a type that he would be too busy to pay attention to the affairs of the organization. \* \* \*

"On the committee that would be drawn together, a sufficient number of Communists and Communist Party sympathizers, who would carry out party orders,



was included, and out of this number a small executive committee was organized \* \* \* which carried on the affairs of the organization, so-called, and this small executive committee, with the secretary, really ran the organization. And this small committee and the secretary are the instruments of the Communist Party, with the result that when manifestos or decisions on campaigns are made, those campaigns are ordered by the Communist Party. (*Hearings of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities*, vol. 7, pp. 4716, 4717, 4718.)

### "MEMBERSHIP IN FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

"In judging the individuals associated with Communist-front organizations, to determine the degree of their responsibility for its activities and their closeness to the Communist Party, one should be guided by consideration of the following categories of individuals included within them:

- "1. Members of the Communist Party who have openly avowed their affiliation.
- "2. Members of the Communist Party, not openly avowed, proven to be such on the basis of documentary or other proof.
- "3. Those accepting Communist Party discipline, either secret party members or outsiders who accept such discipline and instruction. This category may be recognized by the regularity with which it follows the line of the Communist Party, throughout all its variations, by the number of different front affiliations, by the posts they occupy in these front organizations, and by the fact that they retain their affiliation after the organization has been publicly exposed.
- "4. Those who have been attracted by the high-sounding aims of the front organization or organizations, by the prominence of its sponsors, or by a desire to be sociable. The judgment of such persons is certainly open to criticism just as much as if they aided in launching any other hoax.

### "DOES "YES" ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS?

"For the guidance of the American people in detecting Communist-front organizations, we present the following criteria:

- "1. Does the organization have Communist Party members or those trusted by the Communist Party, in its posts of real power—on its executive board, as secretary, organizer, educational director, editor, office staff?
- "2. Are meetings of the organization addressed by Communists or their trusted agents? Does its publication include articles by such persons?
- "3. Does the organization follow the Communist Party line?
- "4. Does the organization cooperate with campaigns, activities, publications, of the Communist Party or other front organizations?
- "5. Is the address of the organization in the same building with other front organizations or within the cooperating vicinity?
- "6. Does the organization cooperate with Communist-controlled unions?
- "7. Does the organization's official publication reflect the line of the Communist Party, publish articles by pro-Communists, advertise Communist activities, or those of other front organizations or of Communist vacation resorts?
- "8. Are questions injected into meetings or in official publications, which have more to do with the current policy of the Communist Party, than with the professed purposes of the organization?
- "9. Are funds kicked back directly or indirectly to the Communist Party or to other front organizations?
- "10. Is printing done at a Communist printing house?
- "11. Does the organization use entertainers associated with pro-Communist organizations or entertainments?
- "12. Does the organization receive favorable publicity in the Communist press?
- "13. Is the organization uniformly loyal to the Soviet Union?

### "CHANGES IN PARTY LINE

"The line of the Communist Party on foreign policy is cited herewith. Its advocacy by an individual or organization, throughout all its variations, is a sound test of the loyalty and subservience of such an individual or organization to the Communist Party:

*"Prior to August 1935.*—No distinction was made between Fascist and democratic governments. They were all capitalistic and had to be destroyed by a revolution and replaced by a proletarian dictatorship.

*"August 1935 to September 1939.*—Adolf Hitler became a threat to the Soviet Union. Opposition to the Fascist governments. Support of collective security or a united front of the democracies and the Soviet Union against the Fascist nations.

*"August 23, 1939 to June 21, 1941.*—The period of the Stalin-Hitler pact. Opposition to the war as imperialist. Support of an isolationist position. Support of the peace policy of the Soviet Union. Demand that we pay attention to our own domestic problems first.

*"June 22, 1941, to 1944.*—Hitler attacked the Soviet Union. Support of the \* \* \* war against fascism. Demand for a second front to aid the struggle of the Soviet Union. [Communist International dissolved in 1943 to strengthen Communist Party pose as local, patriotic organization.]"

Since the above-quoted sketch was written in 1944, the committee offers the following additions to bring the Communist Party line on foreign policy up to date:

*1945 to 1956.*—Return of overt Soviet hostility toward non-Communist powers; Communist Information Bureau formed in 1947 as modified version of Communist International. Revival of doctrine of inevitable conflict between two camps—the "progressive" camp of the Soviet Union and its satellites and the "imperialist" camp represented by the United States. Support of the Communist "peace" offensive, which of course covered such "peaceful" moves as the Communists' aggression in Korea.

*February 1956 to date.*—Return to united front policy of 1935. Support of Khrushchev and "collective leadership" of Soviet Union, which desanctified Stalin and abolished the Communist Information Bureau. War with capitalist countries no longer inevitable (unless they resist). Cooperation among Communists, capitalists, socialists and neutrals demanded.

The extreme changes in the foreign policy line of the Communist Party, U. S. A., as outlined above, are the direct results of Soviet maneuvering to meet various exigencies of the U. S. S. R. There has never been a change in one basic Communist purpose from 1918 to the present date, however—the eventual elimination of non-Communist governments and the establishment of world hegemony for the Soviet Union.

\* \* \* \* \*

### FRONT ORGANIZATIONS AS DESCRIBED BY J. EDGAR HOOVER AND FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL FRANCIS BIDDLE

The following is an excerpt from the testimony of J. Edgar Hoover before the Committee on Un-American Activities on March 26, 1947:

For the most part, front organizations assumed the character of either a mass or membership organization or a paper organization. Both solicited and used names of prominent persons. Literally hundreds of groups and organizations have either been infiltrated or organized primarily to accomplish the purposes of promoting the interests of the Soviet Union in the United States, the promotion of Soviet war and peace aims, the exploitation of Negroes in the United States, work among foreign-language groups, and to secure a favorable viewpoint toward the Communists in domestic, political, social, and economic issues.

The first requisite for front organizations is an idealistic sounding title. Hundreds of such organizations have come into being and have gone out of existence

when their true purposes have become known or exposed while others with high-sounding names are continually springing up.

\* \* \* \* \*

There are easy tests to establish the real character of such organizations:

1. Does the group espouse the cause of Americanism or the cause of Soviet Russia?
2. Does the organization feature as speakers at its meetings known Communists, sympathizers, or fellow travelers?
3. Does the organization shift when the party line shifts?
4. Does the organization sponsor causes, campaigns, literature, petitions, or other activities sponsored by the party or other front organizations?
5. Is the organization used as a sounding board by or is it endorsed by Communist-controlled labor unions?
6. Does its literature follow the Communist line or is it printed by the Communist press?
7. Does the organization receive consistent favorable mention in Communist publications?
8. Does the organization present itself to be nonpartisan yet engage in political activities and consistently advocate causes favored by the Communists?
9. Does the organization denounce American and British foreign policy while always lauding Soviet policy?
10. Does the organization utilize Communist "double talk" by referring to Soviet-dominated countries as democracies, complaining that the United States is imperialistic and constantly denouncing monopoly-capital?
11. Have outstanding leaders in public life openly renounced affiliation with the organization?
12. Does the organization, if espousing liberal progressive causes, attract well-known honest patriotic liberals or does it denounce well-known liberals?
13. Does the organization have a consistent record of supporting the American viewpoint over the years?
14. Does the organization consider matters not directly related to its avowed purposes and objectives?

In his decision on the deportation of Harry Bridges, the Attorney General, Mr. Francis Biddle, included the following excellent description of Communist-front organizations:

Testimony on front organizations showed that they were represented to the public for some legitimate reform objective, but actually used by the Communist Party to carry on its activities pending the time when the Communists believe they can seize power through revolution.



# GUIDE TO SUBVERSIVE Organizations and Publications

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## INTRODUCTION

The following organizations and publications have been declared to be Communist-front or outright Communist enterprises in official statements by Federal legislative and executive authorities, and by various State and Territorial investigating committees.

In compiling the following lists, the Committee on Un-American Activities revises and brings up to date a compilation which it issued on May 14, 1951, under the same title, "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications."

In addition to general revisions and corrections, the new Guide adds 137 organizations and publications cited as Communist or Communist front by Federal authorities, and 43 organizations and publications similarly characterized by State committees.

Altogether, the new Guide lists 469 organizations and 80 publications cited as Communist or Communist front by Federal agencies; and 159 organizations and 25 publications cited as Communist or Communist front by State investigating committees.

It is to be noted that the citations by State authorities are carried separately. Many citations by State committees referred to in previous editions of the Guide are not included in the instant Guide, principally because they duplicate citations by Federal agencies or because they involve organizations and publications operating beyond the jurisdiction of the State authority.

It is to be emphasized that the elimination from the instant Guide of any citation heretofore made by a duly constituted authority does not necessarily mean that the Committee on Un-American Activities has made any findings whatsoever, either favorable or adverse, regarding such organization or publication.

The committee has ascertained that a Communist front is an organization or publication created or captured by the Communists to do the party's work in areas where an openly Communist project would be unwelcome. Because subterfuge often makes it difficult to recognize its true nature, the Communist front has become the greatest

weapon of communism in this country. A Communist front, for example, may camouflage its true purposes behind such moral and human appeals as "peace" and "civil rights" while serving the aims of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union.

By "outright" Communist enterprises, the committee refers to such organizations as the Communist Party, U. S. A., whose subservience to the Soviet Union and international communism cannot be disguised. An examination of this compilation will disclose relatively few organizations of this nature as compared with the hundreds of front organizations controlled by the Communist Party in the United States.

The committee believes that the issuance of this new edition of its Guide is particularly timely in view of the Communists' recent revival of their "united front" policy of the 1930's. In contrast to the overtly hostile attitude adopted by Communists in the post-World War II period, a switch in party line decreed by Soviet Communist leaders this year calls for Communists to extend their hands in "friendship" and "cooperation" with non-Communists—whether as nations, organizations or individuals.

Similar efforts to create what Communists called a "united front" with non-Communists occurred in the mid-1930's as a direct result of the Soviet Union's fear of the rising power of the Fascist dictatorships. A multitude of Communist fronts flourished in the United States in that period because thousands of dupes were lulled by the Communists' siren song of friendship. Many of the organizations which operated at that time are listed in this compilation.

The current "united front" policy was decreed by the new "collective leadership" of the Soviet Union early in 1956 as one of various Communist Party line changes considered necessary to meet new exigencies of the Soviet dictatorship. Communist fronts which sprang up during this year, as well as previously established organizations under Communist control, have exploited the new theme to the utmost.

Americans who are mindful of previous Communist duplicity along the same lines will not be fooled by the Communists' "extended hand of friendship" and will withhold their support from presently-operating Communist and Communist-front enterprises. In view of the devious disguises employed by Communist-front groups, however, the committee believes that this revised Guide will provide additional assistance to those who would avoid aiding a subversive cause. Many Communist fronts currently functioning in the United States are identified in this compilation.

In listing Communist and Communist-front organizations and publications, the committee has relied upon the characterization which was made by the Federal or State authority originally making the declaration. The fact that this Guide includes characterizations by authorities other than the House Committee on Un-American Activities should not be construed to mean that this committee is in any way verifying the findings of other official bodies. This committee is merely the compiler of the information, the source of which is each agency's own official reports.

**Part I** of the Guide lists organizations characterized as Communist and Communist-front by Federal authorities, namely: United States Attorneys General Francis Biddle, Tom Clark, and J. Howard McGrath; the Subversive Activities Control Board; the Senate Judiciary Committee and its Internal Security Subcommittee; a

special subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations; the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and its predecessor, the Special Committee on Un-American Activities.

**Part II** lists publications cited as Communist or Communist-front by the same Federal authorities.

**Part III** of the Guide contains the names of organizations characterized as Communist or Communist-front by duly-authorized State and Territorial investigating committees. In compiling this list, the committee has omitted those organizations which have already been characterized by Federal authorities in Part I. The committee has further confined the list to organizations having headquarters or major activity in the State or Territory in which the particular investigating committee is located. Characterizations by the following committees are included in Part III:

Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations.

Massachusetts Committee to Curb Communism.

Subcommittee of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate Procedures and Methods of Allocating State Moneys for Public School Purposes and Subversive Activities (Rapp-Coudert Committee).

Ohio Un-American Activities Commission.

California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities and its successor, the California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities.

Washington State Joint Legislative Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities.

Hawaiian Commission on Subversive Activities.

**Part IV** contains the names of publications cited as Communist or Communist-front by the aforementioned State and Territorial investigating committees. In compiling the list, the committee employed the same selective procedure as that described above in the case of organizations characterized by these local investigating bodies.

**Appendix I** to this Guide records official action by this committee or the California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities rescinding previous listings of 2 organizations and 1 publication as Communist fronts. The organizations and the publication in question, which were carried in the preceding edition of the Guide, have been deleted from the current edition for reasons stated in Appendix I.

**Appendix II** consists of the list of organizations designated by Attorney General Herbert Brownell under Executive Order 10450, which establishes security requirements for Government employment.

**Appendix III** lists organizations which have been characterized by United States Attorneys General Tom Clark and J. Howard McGrath as belonging to one or more of the following categories: "Totalitarian," "Fascist," or organizations which have "adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force and violence to deny others their rights under the Constitution of the United States."





## PART I

### ORGANIZATIONS CITED AS COMMUNIST OR COMMUNIST-FRONT BY FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

#### ABOLISH PEONAGE COMMITTEE

1. Recently reconstituted by the Communist front, the Civil Rights Congress.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, September 2, 1947, p. 10.*)

#### ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE OR BATTALION

1. Cited as Communist.  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)
2. "The Communist Party was active in recruiting American boys for the so-called Abraham Lincoln Brigade in behalf of Loyalist Spain. Browder has boasted that 60 percent of the brigade was composed of Communist Party members."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 146.*)

#### ABRAHAM LINCOLN SCHOOL (Chicago, Ill.)

1. Cited as an adjunct of the Communist Party.  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)
2. Successor of the Workers School as a "Communist educational medium" in Chicago.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 82.*)
3. "Schools under patriotic and benevolent titles indoctrinate Communists and outsiders in the theory and practice of communism, train organizers and operatives, recruit new party members and sympathizers \* \* \* A school of this type has been the Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago \* \* \*"

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, pp. 91 and 92.*)

#### ACTION COMMITTEE TO FREE SPAIN NOW

1. Cited as Communist.  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

#### ALABAMA PEOPLES EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization which "seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 23, 1951.*)

**ALL-AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE**

1. Cited as a "Communist-front organization."  
(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, in re Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10.*)
2. Cited as a Communist enterprise.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 76.*)

**ALL-CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE FOR DEFENSE OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND AID TO LABOR'S PRISONERS**

1. Cited as a Communist front and a subsidiary of the International Labor Defense.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 166.*)

**ALLIED LABOR NEWS**

1. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" news syndicate. "This was an international organization syndicating news and articles chiefly to the labor press, and in practice primarily to the Communist and pro-Communist press."  
(*Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 73, 95, 145 and 146.*)
2. "Certain Communist fronts are organized for the purpose of promulgating Communist ideas and misinformation into the bloodstream of public opinion. Examples of such organizations are the Allied Labor News Service \* \* \*."  
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

**ALMANAC SINGERS**

1. "Communist entertainers."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 97.*)

**AMBIJAN COMMITTEE FOR EMERGENCY AID TO THE SOVIET UNION**

1. Cited as a Communist front.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 174.*)

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR RECONSTRUCTION IN YUGOSLAVIA, INC.**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front whose functions were designed to victimize Slavic Americans for Communist purposes.  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951, on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, pp. 89-92.*)

**AMERICAN BRANCH OF THE FEDERATION OF GREEK MARITIME UNIONS**

1. Cited as Communist.

(Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.)

**AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR A FREE YUGOSLAVIA (THE)**

1. Cited as "a branch of the Moscow-inspired American Slav Congress operating in Seattle, Wash. \* \* \* The records of the officers of the American Committee for Free Yugoslavia show the connecting links between that organization, the American Slav Congress, the Communist Party and its front organizations."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951, on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released, June 26, 1949, p. 89.)

**AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRACY AND INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM**

1. Cited as a Communist front which defended Communist teachers.  
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 13, and House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 87.)
2. Cited as subversive and un-American.  
(Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.)

**AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN WORKERS' RELIEF (See also Socialist Workers' Party)**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.  
(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.)

**AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.  
(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.)
2. "One of the oldest auxiliaries of the Communist Party in the United States."  
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 155; also cited in Annual Report, H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 13.)
3. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."  
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)

**AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR SPANISH FREEDOM**

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

2. A "recently established Communist-front organization whose avowed objective is to force a break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2233, June 7, 1946, p. 29, also p. 37.*)

**AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR STRUGGLE AGAINST WAR**

1. Cited as a Communist front which was formed in response to directives from a World Congress Against War held in Amsterdam in August 1932 under the auspices of the Communist International. Avowed Communist Donald Henderson was executive director of the American Committee.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 47 and 119.*)

**AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR YUGOSLAV RELIEF, INC.**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948 and September 21, 1948.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front whose "collection of funds for 'relief' was only incidental to and a cover for its propaganda activities in behalf of the Communist regime in Yugoslavia."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, pp. 77-81.*)

**AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR YUGOSLAV RELIEF OF THE WAR RELIEF FUND OF AMERICANS OF SOUTH SLAVIC DESCENT**

1. Cited as a Communist front which was later known as the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, Inc.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, p. 77.*)

**AMERICAN COMMITTEE IN AID OF CHINESE INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES**

1. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" organization also known as Indusco, Inc.

(*Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 145 and 146.*)

**AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO SAVE REFUGEES**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 49, 112, 129, 133, 138, 167, 180.*)

2. Cited as one in a "series of Communist enterprises which have dealt with Spain and the Spanish Civil War." Merged with the Exiled Writers Committee of the League of American Writers

and the United American Spanish Aid Committee to form the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2233, June 7, 1946, p. 27.*)

#### AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO SURVEY TRADE UNION CONDITIONS IN EUROPE<sup>1</sup>

1. "This organization was created by the Communist Party for the purpose of supplying Communists or Communist-disciplined trade unionists transportation into the Soviet Union and its satellite countries to propagandize against the United States and in behalf of the Soviet Union."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1951, H. R. 2431, July 2, 1952, originally released February 17, 1952, pp. 17 and 18.*)

#### AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS FOR PEACE (September 5-10, 1949, in Mexico City) (See also Committee for United States Participation in the American Continental Congress for Peace)

1. Cited as "another phase in the Communist 'peace' campaign, aimed at consolidating anti-American forces throughout the Western Hemisphere."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 21.*)

#### AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR A DEMOCRATIC GREECE

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization formerly known as the Greek-American Council and the Greek American Committee for National Unity.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

#### AMERICAN COUNCIL, INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS (See Institute of Pacific Relations)

#### AMERICAN COUNCIL ON SOVIET RELATIONS

1. Cited as the subversive and Communist successor to the Friends of the Soviet Union.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7688.*)

3. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 174.*)

#### AMERICAN CROATIAN CONGRESS

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

<sup>1</sup> Later known as American Committee to Survey Labor Conditions in Europe.

### AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR TRADE UNION COMMITTEE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND RELIEF

1. "In 1936, the Communists were utilizing a front known as the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief to back legislation drafted by the Communist Party. The American Federation of Labor officially repudiated this organization as a fraud. Action was brought before the Federal Trade Commission and the committee was ordered to cease and desist from using this name."

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 169.)*

### AMERICAN FRIENDS OF SPANISH DEMOCRACY

1. "In 1937-38, the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for the support of the Spanish Loyalist cause, recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief organizations \* \* \* such as \* \* \* American Friends of Spanish Democracy."

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 82.)*

### AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE

1. Cited as a Communist front.

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 40 and 147.)*

2. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" organization.

*(Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 145 and 146.)*

### AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE MEXICAN PEOPLE

1. Cited as a Communist front.

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 153.)*

### AMERICAN FUND FOR PUBLIC SERVICE (GARLAND FUND)

1. "Established in 1922 \* \* \* it was a major source for the financing of Communist Party enterprises" such as the Daily Worker and New Masses, official Communist publications, Federated Press, Russian Reconstruction Farms, and International Labor Defense. William Z. Foster, present chairman, Communist Party, and Scott Nearing, a leading writer for the Party, served on the board of directors of the Fund.

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 75 and 76.)*

**AMERICAN JEWISH LABOR COUNCIL**

1. Cited as Communist.  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)
2. "With an eye to religious groups, the Communists have formed religious fronts such as the \* \* \* American Jewish Labor Council."  
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

**AMERICAN LABOR ALLIANCE**

1. The Communist Party of America, which was operating underground in 1921, followed a mandate from the Communist International and established the American Labor Alliance as "its open, legal expression."  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 209 on "The Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power," April 1, 1947, p. 15; also cited in House Report 1694 on "Organized Communism in the United States," May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 69.*)

**AMERICAN LABOR PARTY**

1. "For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 78.*)
2. "Communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties forming political front organizations such as the \* \* \* American Labor Party. The Communists are thus enabled to present their candidates for elective office under other than a straight Communist label."  
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

**AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. A "Communist-front organization."  
(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, in re Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10.*)
3. "Established in the United States in an effort to create public sentiment on behalf of a foreign policy adapted to the interests of the Soviet Union."  
(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7683.*)
4. "The American League Against War and Fascism was organized at the First United States Congress Against War which was held in New York City, September 29 to October 1, 1933. Four

years later at Pittsburgh, November 26-28, 1937, the name of the organization was changed to the American League for Peace and Democracy. \* \* \* It remained as completely under the control of Communists when the name was changed as it had been before."

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 53; also cited in Annual Reports, H. R. 2, January 3, 1939, pp. 69 and 121; H. R. 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 10; H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 14.)*

5. "Communist fronts change in accordance with the current party line. Thus when the party line was stridently anti-United States in the early 1930's, the Communists launched the American League Against War and Fascism."

*(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 92.)*

**AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY** *(See also China Aid Council, National People's Committee Against Hearst)*

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.  
*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.)*
2. Established in the United States in 1937 as successor to the American League Against War and Fascism "in an effort to create public sentiment on behalf of a foreign policy adapted to the interests of the Soviet Union. \* \* \* The American League for Peace and Democracy \* \* \* was designed to conceal Communist control, in accordance with the new tactics of the Communist International."  
*(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, pp. 7683 and 7684.)*
3. "The largest of the Communist 'front' movements in the United States is the American League for Peace and Democracy, formerly known as the American League Against War and Fascism, and, at the time of its inception, as the United States Congress Against War. \* \* \* The league contends publicly that it is not a Communist-front movement, yet at the very beginning Communists dominated it. Earl Browder was its vice president." "An examination of the program of the American League will show that the organization was nothing more nor less than a bold advocate of treason."

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2, January 3, 1939, pp. 69-71 and House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 37; also cited in Annual Reports, H. R. 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 10; H. R. 1, January 3, 1941, p. 21; H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, pp. 14-16; and H. R. 2748, January 2, 1943, p. 8.)*

4. Cited as subversive and un-American.  
*(Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.)*
5. "Communist fronts change in accordance with the current party line. \* \* \* In the face of the growing menace of Adolf Hitler in the late 1930's, they [the Communists] projected the



American League for Peace and Democracy advocating collective security with the democracies against fascism."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 92.*)

#### AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

1. Cited as a "Communist front organization."  
(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, in re Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10.*)
2. Cited as a predecessor of the National Negro Congress.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report H. R. 2, January 3, 1939, p. 81.*)
3. Cited as among "the most prominent and important Communist Negro fronts in the past \* \* \* William Odell Nowell \* \* \* testified that after he had received instructions in the Soviet Union and returned to the United States, the Communist Party placed him as president of the American Negro Labor Congress. In his testimony he recounted how in 1929 or 1930 this organization was changed over to the League of Struggle for Negro Rights \* \* \*"  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on "The American Negro in the Communist Party," Dec. 22, 1954, p. 10.*)

#### AMERICAN PEACE APPEAL

1. Cited as a Communist front project "in the recent peace offensive after World War II."  
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.*)

**AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE** (Organized in January 1951, with national headquarters at 1186 Broadway, New York 1, N. Y.)<sup>1</sup> (*See also Northern California Peace Crusade, San Diego Peace Forum, Southern California Peace Crusade*)

1. Cited as an organization which "the Communists established" as "a new instrument for their 'peace' offensive in the United States" and which was heralded by the Daily Worker "with the usual bold headlines reserved for projects in line with the Communist objectives."  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities. Statement on the March of Treason, February 19, 1951, and House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 51.*)
2. "As part of Soviet psychological warfare against the United States, Communist fronts seek to paralyze America's will to resist Communist aggression by idealizing Russia's aims and methods, discrediting the United States, spreading defeatism and demoralization \* \* \* specializing in this field \* \* \* have been such organizations as the American Peace Crusade."  
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 90, see also pp. 92 and 96.*)

<sup>1</sup> Note difference in years during which this organization and the one following, under same name, were and are active.

**AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE (During Stalin-Hitler Pact)**

1. Cited as "a Communist front later merged into the American Peace Mobilization" and as the "California section of the American Peace Mobilization."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 47 and 96.*)

**AMERICAN PEACE MOBILIZATION (See also Washington Peace Mobilization)**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. "Formed in the summer of 1940 under the auspices of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League as a 'front' organization designed to mold American opinion against participation in the war against Germany. \* \* \* The most conspicuous activity of American Peace Mobilization was the picketing of the White House, which began in April 1941, in protest against lend-lease and the entire national defense program."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7684.*)

3. Cited as "one of the most seditious organizations which ever operated in the United States" and "instrument of the Communist Party line prior to Hitler's attack on Russia."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 5; also cited in Annual Reports, H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 13; and H. R. 2748, January 2, 1943, pp. 8 and 9.*)

4. "Communist fronts change in accordance with the current party line \* \* \* During the Stalin-Hitler Pact (1939-1941) \* \* \* the American Peace Mobilization \* \* \* picketed the White House against lend-lease and the defense program."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 92.*)

**AMERICAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS AND EXPOSITION FOR PEACE**

1. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.*)

**AMERICAN PEOPLE'S FUND**

1. "The American People's Fund was organized by [Frederick Vanderbilt] Field as a repository for funds to be distributed to Communist enterprises." Field served as its head, and Helen Bryan as treasurer.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2233, June 7, 1946, p. 23.*)

**AMERICAN PEOPLE'S MEETING**

1. "The name chosen for its national convention by the seditious American Peace Mobilization." Held April 5-6, 1941, in New York City.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 106.*)

**AMERICAN PEOPLE'S MOBILIZATION**

1. "American Peace Mobilization was formed in the summer of 1940 under the auspices of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League as a 'front' organization designed to mold American opinion against participation in the war against Germany. Its existence terminated within a month after the German invasion of Russia when it became American People's Mobilization and adopted a program favoring complete assistance to Britain, Russia, and China."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7684.*)

2. "Immediately after Hitler's invasion of Russia, the American Peace Mobilization changed its name to the American People's Mobilization, and reversed all of its former positions in exact accordance with the changes which Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union occasioned in the line of the Communist Party."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2748, January 2, 1943, p. 9.*)

3. "Communist fronts change in accordance with the current party line \* \* \* After Hitler attacked the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941, and Russia became an ally, this organization [American Peace Mobilization] was transformed into the American People's Mobilization which supported the war effort."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 92.*)

**AMERICAN POLISH LABOR COUNCIL**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

**AMERICAN RELIEF SHIP FOR SPAIN**

1. Cited as "one of the several Communist Party front enterprises which raised funds for Loyalist Spain (or rather raised funds for the Communist end of that civil war)."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 102.*)

**AMERICAN RESCUE SHIP MISSION**

1. Cited as Communist, and "a project of the United American Spanish Aid Committee."

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released July 25, 1949.*)

2. Cited as one in a "series of Communist enterprises" which was "managed by the United American Spanish Aid Committee" and which was "launched in 1940 under false claims as to the

amount of money necessary to charter a ship to bring Spanish refugees from Europe to Mexico."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2233, June 7, 1946, pp. 19 and 27.*)

#### AMERICAN-RUMANIAN FILM CORP.

1. "[Nicholas] Dozenberg, acting upon instructions which had been given him in Moscow, established the American-Rumanian Film Corp. This firm was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and its sole purpose, according to Dozenberg, was to furnish a cover for the operation of the Soviet Military Intelligence in Rumania."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on The Shameful Years, H. R. 1229, January 8, 1952, originally released December 30, 1951, p. 9.*)

#### AMERICAN-RUSSIAN FRATERNAL SOCIETY

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

#### AMERICAN-RUSSIAN INSTITUTE (New York) (also known as American-Russian Institute for Cultural Relations With the Soviet Union)

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

2. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" organization which was intimately linked with the Institute of Pacific Relations.

(*Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 73, 95, 145 and 146.*)

3. Cited as specializing in pro-Soviet propaganda.

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

#### AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE (Philadelphia)

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

#### AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE OF SAN FRANCISCO

1. Cited as a Communist organization.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 21, 1948.*)

#### AMERICAN RUSSIAN INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (Los Angeles)

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

#### AMERICAN-RUSSIAN TRADING CORP.

1. Cited as a Soviet Government agency in the United States.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 8.*)

2. "With the founding of Amtorg, the Soviet Union had for the first time a legitimate cover for its espionage activities in the United States."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1229 on The Shameful Years, January 8, 1952, originally released December 30, 1951, p. 6.)*

#### AMERICAN SERBIAN COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF OF WAR ORPHANS IN YUGOSLAVIA

1. Cited as a Communist front which is "similar in character to the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, p. 81.)*

#### AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.)*

2. Cited as "a Moscow-inspired and directed federation of Communist-dominated organizations seeking by methods of propaganda and pressure to subvert the 10,000,000 people in this country of Slavic birth or descent."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, p. 1.)*

#### AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA <sup>1</sup>

1. Cited as a Communist front.

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 129.)*

#### AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TECHNICAL AID TO SPANISH DEMOCRACY

1. Cited as a Communist front.

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 116.)*

#### AMERICAN-SOVIET SCIENCE SOCIETY

1. Cited as an affiliate of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report to the Full Committee of the Special Subcommittee on National Security of the Committee on Un-American Activities, March 18, 1948, pp. 5 and 6.)*

#### AMERICAN SPONSORING COMMITTEE FOR REPRESENTATION AT THE SECOND WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

1. Cited as part of the Second World Peace Congress, with an office at 135 Liberty Street, New York 6, N. Y., which made an announcement in the Daily Worker on November 9, 1950, that "60 persons would go to Sheffield as a United States delegation."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 36.)*

<sup>1</sup> Incorrectly referred to in report as Society for Cultural Relations with Soviet Russia.

**AMERICAN STUDENT UNION**

1. Cited as a Communist front which was "the result of a united front gathering of young Socialists and Communists" in Columbus, Ohio in 1935.<sup>1</sup> The Young Communist League took credit for the creation of the organization, which offered free trips to the Soviet Union. It claimed to have led as many as 500,000 students out in annual April 22 strikes in the United States.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2, January 3, 1939, p. 80; also cited in Annual Reports, H. R. 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9, H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 16; and in House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 159.*)

2. Cited as subversive and un-American.

(*Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.*)

**AMERICAN STUDENTS REPUDIATE AGGRESSION IN KOREA**

1. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.*)

**AMERICAN TECHNICAL AID SOCIETY**

1. Cited as an affiliate of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2, January 3, 1939, p. 79.*)

**AMERICAN VETERANS FOR PEACE (See also Veterans for Peace)**

1. Cited as "another specialized 'peace' front of the Communist Party" which sent 100 delegates to the "Peace" Pilgrimage sponsored by the American Peace Crusade in March 1951.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 52.*)

**AMERICAN WOMEN FOR PEACE**

1. Cited as "an advance wave to establish a beachhead for other left-wing organizations scheduled to descend on Washington in observance of a Communist-declared 'Peace Week.'"

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 75.*)

**AMERICAN WORKERS PARTY (December 1933-December 1934)**

1. Cited as one of the "dissenting groups" in the Communist movement in the United States. Its formation was announced by the Conference for Progressive Labor Action at a meeting in Pittsburgh in December 1933. "A unity convention was held in December 1934 when the members of the Communist League of America were taken into the American Workers Party. In March 1936, the American Workers Party<sup>2</sup> merged with the Socialist Party and thus disappeared from the scene."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 142, also p. 141.*)

<sup>1</sup> Date incorrectly appears as 1937 in H. R. 2 of January 3, 1939.

<sup>2</sup> The American Workers Party was actually known as the Workers Party of the United States subsequent to absorbing the Communist League of America in December 1934.

**AMERICAN WRITERS CONGRESS<sup>1</sup>**

1. Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, was a speaker at the second biennial American Writers Congress in 1937; the Congress was sponsored by the League of American Writers, cited as subversive by the Attorney General.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 82.*)

**AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. "It originated in 1934 and \* \* \* has been controlled by Communists and manipulated by them to influence the thought of American youth."  
(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7685; also cited in re Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10.*)
3. "One of the principal fronts of the Communist Party" and "prominently identified with the White House picket line \* \* \* under the immediate auspices of the American Peace Mobilization."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 16; also cited in Annual Reports, H. R. 2, January 3, 1939, p. 82; and H. R. 1, January 3, 1941, p. 21; and House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 102.*)
4. Cited as subversive and un-American.  
(*Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.*)

**AMERICAN YOUTH FOR A FREE WORLD**

1. Cited as an organization which is the affiliate in the United States of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and which has been "the Communist clearing house for international student and youth information." Offices of this organization are located at 144 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released, April 1, 1951, p. 77.*)

**AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. Cited as a Communist organization which has been succeeded by the Labor Youth League.  
(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released August 30, 1950.*)
3. Cited as the new name under which the Young Communist League operates and which also largely absorbed the American Youth Congress.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 102.*)

<sup>1</sup> The First American Writers Congress, held April 26-28, 1935, in New York City, was also known as the Congress of American Revolutionary Writers. See also citation under Congress of American Revolutionary Writers.

4. Cited as a front formed in October 1943 to succeed the Young Communist League and for the purpose of exploiting to the advantage of a foreign power the idealism, inexperience, and craving to join which is characteristic of American college youth. Its "high-sounding slogans" cover "a determined effort to disaffect our youth and to turn them against religion, the American home, against the college authorities, and against the American Government itself."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 271 on American Youth for Democracy, April 17, 1947.)*

5. "As part of Soviet psychological warfare against the United States, Communist fronts seek to paralyze America's will to resist Communist aggression by idealizing Russia's aims and methods, discrediting the United States, spreading defeatism and demoralization \* \* \*. Specializing in this field \* \* \* have been such organizations as \* \* \* the American Youth for Democracy."

*(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 90, see also p. 91.)*

#### AMERICAN YOUTH PEACE CRUSADE

1. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

*(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.)*

#### AMTORG TRADING CORP. (See American-Russian Trading Corp.)

#### ARMENIAN PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE OF AMERICA

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.)*

#### ARTISTS' FRONT TO WIN THE WAR

1. Cited as a Communist front.

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 96.)*

#### ASSOCIATION OF INTERNS AND MEDICAL STUDENTS

1. Cited as an organization which "has long been a faithful follower of the Communist Party line" and which supported the International Union of Students' Second World Student Congress in Prague in August 1950.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 79.)*

#### BALTIMORE COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR PEACE

1. "Howard Bernard Silverberg \* \* \* together with his wife, founded the Communist 'Baltimore County Committee for Peace'."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1951, H. R. 2431, July 2, 1952, originally released February 17, 1952, p. 11.)*



**BAY AREA COMMITTEE TO SAVE THE ROSENBERGS**

1. Cited as a "local auxiliary" at 228 McAllister Street, San Francisco, of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. "Rosenberg activities in the San Francisco area were under the direction of" this committee, whose executive secretary was Sylvia Steingart. "No other officers of the Bay Area organization were ever made known, and there is a strong likelihood that the campaign was actually steered from Los Angeles." (*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 71.*)

**BAY AREA ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as one of the local organizations active in the Communist propaganda campaign exploiting atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. It was headed by Doris Brin Walker. (*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 122.*)

**BOOK UNION**

1. "Distributors of Communist literature." (*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 96.*)

**BOSTON COMMITTEE TO SECURE CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS**

1. Cited as a local auxiliary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. It was headed by Herman Tamsky, as chairman, and Sue Koritz, as secretary. (*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, pp. 64 and 65.*)

**BOSTON SCHOOL FOR MARXIST STUDIES (Boston, Mass.)**

1. Cited as Communist. (*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

**BRIDGES-ROBERTSON-SCHMIDT DEFENSE COMMITTEE (See also Citizens' Committee for Harry Bridges, Citizens' Victory Committee for Harry Bridges, Harry Bridges Defense Committee, Harry Bridges Victory Committee)**

1. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* Bridges, Robertson, Schmidt Defense Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection." (*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

**BRIEHL'S FARM (near Wallkill, N. Y.)**

1. "The Communist management of six camps in New York State and another in California was exposed by committee investigations and hearings." Listed among these is Briehl's Farm "advertised in the Daily Worker as a resort center for both youth and adults," which has "also been used by the Communist Party as a training school for party leaders."  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, H. R. 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 2 and 10.*)

**BRONX VICTORY LABOR COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as a Communist front.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 156.*)

**BROOKWOOD LABOR COLLEGE (Katonah, N. Y.)**

1. Cited as "Communitistic" and as the recipient of at least \$115,000 from the American Fund for Public Service (Garland Fund).  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 34 and 76.*)

**CALIFORNIA LABOR SCHOOL**

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization at 216 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. "Schools under patriotic and benevolent titles indoctrinate Communists and outsiders in the theory and practice of communism, train organizers and operatives, recruit new party members and sympathizers. \* \* \* Schools of this type have been \* \* \* California Labor School, San Francisco. \* \* \*"  
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, pp. 91 and 92.*)

**CAMBRIDGE YOUTH COUNCIL**

1. Cited as a "Communist-front organization."  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1951, H. R. 2431, July 2, 1952, originally released February 17, 1952, p. 13.*)

**CAMP ARCADIA**

1. Cited as an American Youth for Democracy camp.  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 271 on The American Youth for Democracy, April 17, 1947, p. 9.*)

**CAMP KINDERLAND (Hopewell Junction, N. Y.)**

1. "The Communist management of six camps in New York State and another in California was exposed by committee investigations and hearings." Listed among these is Camp Kinderland, a children's camp owned and operated since 1951 by Camp Lakeland, Inc. David Green and Sol Vail, manager and presi-

dent respectively of Camp Lakeland, Inc., "have been active members of the Communist Party."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, H. R. 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 2, 8, and 9.)*

#### **CAMP LAKELAND (Hopewell Junction, N. Y.)**

1. "The Communist management of six camps in New York State and another in California was exposed by committee investigations and hearings." Listed among these is Camp Lakeland, "a summer camp for adults," owned and operated by Camp Lakeland, Inc.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, H. R. 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 2 and 9.)*

#### **CAMP TIMBERLINE (Jewett, N. Y.)**

1. "The Communist management of six camps in New York State and another in California was exposed by committee investigations and hearings." Listed among these is Camp Timberline, a children's camp co-directed by Mr. and Mrs. Elton Gustafson.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, H. R. 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 2 and 10.)*

#### **CAMP UNITY (Wingdale, N. Y.)**

1. Cited as a "notorious Communist rendezvous."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, H. R. 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 9 and 10.)*

#### **CAMP WOODLAND (Phoenicia, N. Y.)**

1. "The Communist management of six camps in New York State and another in California was exposed by committee investigations and hearings." Listed among these is Camp Woodland, a children's camp directed by Norman Studer.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, H. R. 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 2 and 10.)*

#### **CARPATHO-RUSSIAN PEOPLES SOCIETY**

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

*(Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.)*

#### **CENTRAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN CROATIAN WOMEN (See Central Council of American Women of Croatian Descent)**

#### **CENTRAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN WOMEN OF CROATIAN DESCENT**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist. It is also known as Central Council of American Croatian Women or National Council of Croatian Women.

*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.)*

**CERVANTES FRATERNAL SOCIETY**

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

(Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.)

**CHICAGO COMMITTEE FOR PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES TO THE ATLANTIC PACT** (See Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact)**CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE**

1. Cited as a "local auxiliary" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. "Literature of the Chicago Rosenberg Committee lists Nelson Algren as honorary chairman and Josephine Granat as executive secretary. The actual operation of the organization was under the direction of Mrs. Granat \* \* \* who drew a salary of \$85 a week from the National Committee."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 72.)

**CHICAGO SOBELL COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as one of the local organizations active in the Communist propaganda campaign exploiting atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. "Bank records of April 8, 1954, list Gertrude Gunther as chairman and Phyllis Pildes as executive secretary of the organization. On February 7, 1955 \* \* \* the bank records listed Ruth Rothstein as chairman; Ruth Belmont as secretary, and David L. Soltker, husband of Gertrude Gunther, as treasurer."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 124.)

**CHINA AID COUNCIL**

1. A "subsidiary" of the American League for Peace and Democracy. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 16.)
2. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" organization which began as a part of the American League for Peace and Democracy and later combined with the American Committee for Chinese War Orphans.

(Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 70, 145 and 146.)

**CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR HARRY BRIDGES** (See also Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee, Citizens' Victory Committee for Harry Bridges, Harry Bridges Defense Committee, Harry Bridges Victory Committee)

1. Cited as Communist. (Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.)
2. Cited as a Communist front, located at 1265 Broadway, New York City, which was formed to oppose deportation of Harry Bridges, Communist Party member and leader of the disastrous San

Francisco general strike of 1934 which was planned by the Communist Party.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 90 and 94.*)

#### **CITIZENS' COMMITTEE OF THE UPPER WEST SIDE**

1. Cited as a subversive organization in New York City which is among the affiliates and committees of the Communist Party, U. S. A., and "which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)

#### **CITIZENS' COMMITTEE TO FREE EARL BROWDER<sup>1</sup>**

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

2. Cited as a Communist organization.

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7687.*)

3. "When Earl Browder (then general secretary, Communist Party) was in Atlanta Penitentiary serving a sentence involving his fraudulent passports, the Communist Party's front which agitated for his release was known as the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder \* \* \* Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of the few outstanding women leaders of the Communist Party in this country, headed it."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 6 and 55.*)

#### **CITIZENS' VICTORY COMMITTEE FOR HARRY BRIDGES (See also Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee, Citizens' Committee for Harry Bridges, Harry Bridges Defense Committee, Harry Bridges Victory Committee)**

1. Cited as a Communist-front organization.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 27.*)

#### **CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS (See also Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee, Veterans Against Discrimination of the Civil Rights Congress of New York)**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. Cited as an organization formed at a Congress on Civil Rights held in Detroit in April 1946 as a merger of two other Communist-front organizations (International Labor Defense and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties); it was "dedicated not to the broader issues of civil liberties, but specifically to the defense of individual Communists and the Com-

<sup>1</sup> See also citation under National Free Browder Congress, sponsored by the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder.

munist Party" and "controlled by individuals who are either members of the Communist Party or openly loyal to it."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, pp. 2 and 19.)*

3. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations is the Civil Rights Congress. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection."

*(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91; see also p. 59.)*

#### **CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS FOR TEXAS**

1. Cited as subversive.

*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.)*

#### **CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS, MILWAUKEE CHAPTER**

1. Cited as subversive.

*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948.)*

#### **CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS OF MICHIGAN**

1. Cited as subversive.

*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948.)*

#### **CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION OF MOBILIZATION FOR DEMOCRACY**

1. A Los Angeles organization "affiliated with the Civil Rights Congress."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 11.)*

#### **CIVIL RIGHTS FEDERATION (Michigan) (See Michigan Civil Rights Federation)**

#### **CLEVELAND COMMITTEE TO SECURE CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS**

1. Cited as a "local auxiliary" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. "Leaders of the Cleveland organization were George Moed and Mildred Rothenberg, wife of Don Rothenberg."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 82.)*

#### **COLUMBUS PEACE ASSOCIATION**

1. Cited as one of a number of local organizations set up by the Communists just prior to the formation of the American Peace Mobilization "for the purpose of obstructing America's military preparedness."

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 155.)*

**COMITE COORDINADOR PRO REPUBLICA ESPANOLA**

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

**COMMITTEE FOR A DEMOCRATIC FAR EASTERN POLICY (See also National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East)**

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

2. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" organization.

(*Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 70, 145 and 146.*)

3. "As part of Soviet psychological warfare against the United States, Communist fronts seek to paralyze America's will to resist Communist aggression by idealizing Russia's aims and methods, discrediting the United States, spreading defeatism and demoralization \* \* \* Specializing in this field \* \* \* have been such organizations as \* \* \* the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 90, also p. 59.*)

**COMMITTEE FOR CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS**

1. Defended the "interests of the Communist Party."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 95.*)

2. Among a "maze of organizations" which were "spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 3.*)

**COMMITTEE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS FOR COMMUNISTS**

1. Among a "maze of organizations" which were "spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 3.*)

**COMMITTEE FOR CONCERTED PEACE EFFORTS**

1. Cited as an organization with the same aims as the American Congress for Peace and Democracy, a Communist front advocating collective security prior to the signing of the Stalin-Hitler pact.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 105.*)

**COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF PUBLIC EDUCATION**

1. Cited as a Communist Party agency "whose aim was to prevent the Rapp-Coudert committee of the New York State Legislature from exposing the Communists who had infiltrated the public-school system of that State."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 154.*)

**COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENT COOPERATION (144 Bleecker Street, New York, N. Y.)**

1. Cited as an organization which sent out literature "promoting the Prague Youth Congress" and which "gave full support to the Soviet peace movement and denounced the United States as an 'imperialist aggressor'."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 78.*)

**COMMITTEE FOR PEACE THROUGH WORLD COOPERATION**

1. An organization with the same aims as the American League for Peace and Democracy, a Communist front which beat the drums for collective security against Fascist aggressors in accordance with current Communist Party line.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 105.*)

**COMMITTEE FOR PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES TO THE ATLANTIC PACT**  
(*See also Conference for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, Continuations Committee of the Conference for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, Mid-Century Conference for Peace, Northern California Committee for Peaceful Alternatives*)

1. Cited as a Communist front organization which was formed as a result of the Conference for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, and which was located, according to a letterhead of September 16, 1950, at 30 North Dearborn Street, Chicago 2, Ill.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, pp. 54-56.*)

2. "As part of Soviet psychological warfare against the United States, Communist fronts seek to paralyze America's will to resist Communist aggression by idealizing Russia's aims and methods, discrediting the United States, spreading defeatism and demoralization \* \* \* Specializing in this field \* \* \* have been such organizations as \* \* \* the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact \* \* \*"

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 90, also p. 96.*)



**COMMITTEE FOR UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN THE AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS FOR PEACE**

1. Cited as a section of the parent organization, the American Continental Congress for Peace, which was "another phase in the Communist world 'peace' campaign, aimed at consolidating anti-American forces throughout the Western Hemisphere."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 21.)*

**COMMITTEE OF PHILADELPHIA WOMEN FOR PEACE**

1. Cited as "another in the chain of Communist-inspired women's 'peace' groups." It was organized in February, 1950.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 75.)*

**COMMITTEE OF PROFESSIONAL GROUPS FOR BROWDER AND FORD**

1. Cited as a Communist front, which operated when William Z. Foster and Earl Browder were candidates for President and Vice President, respectively, on the Communist Party ticket.

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 19, 1944, pp. 48 and 181.)*

**COMMITTEE ON ELECTION RIGHTS**

1. Cited as a Communist front "whose function was to agitate for placing the Communist Party on the ballot throughout the United States."

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 47 and 48.)*

**COMMITTEE TO AID THE FIGHTING SOUTH**

1. Cited as subversive and among the affiliates and committees of the Communist Party, U. S. A., "which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.)*

**COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY KEEPING OUT OF WAR**

1. "After Stalin signed his pact with Hitler, the Communist-led Committee To Defend America by Keeping Out of War \* \* \* came forth to oppose the national-defense program, lend-lease, conscription, and other 'war-mongering' efforts." It initiated the American Peace Mobilization.

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 99 and 105.)*

**COMMITTEE TO DEFEND ANGELO HERNDON**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2, January 3, 1939, p. 82.)*

**COMMONWEALTH COLLEGE (Mena, Ark.)**

1. Cited as Communist.  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)
2. A "Communist enterprise" cited as subversive by an investigating Committee of the Arkansas Legislature. It received money from the Garland Fund.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 76 and 167.*)

**COMMUNIST INFORMATION BUREAU (COMINFORM) (See Information Bureau of the Communist and Workers' Parties)****COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL (COMINTERN)**

1. "The Third or Communist International was organized by Lenin at Moscow in March 1919 to carry out the revolutionary purposes of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union. \* \* \* [It] has ever since been the medium of instigating class warfare and social revolution in all countries, in order to establish a world Soviet Union, with the capital at Moscow. \* \* \* The Communist International is dominated by the Russian Communist Party and Soviet officials."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2, January 3, 1939, p. 15.*)
2. Cited as the centralized, world-wide organization of the Communists, controlled by Moscow. "On May 30, 1943, the Communist International (Comintern) was formally dissolved, to be succeeded by the Information Bureau of the Communist Parties (Cominform) established in September 1947 with headquarters in Belgrade. There is every reason to believe that the Communist Party, U. S. A., is as completely subordinated to the discipline of this Moscow-dominated world party, as it ever was."  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 209 on the Communist Party of the United States as an agent of a Foreign Power, April 1, 1947, pp. 27 and 28; and House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, p. 43.*)

**COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY OF AMERICA (September 1919 to May 1920)**

1. Cited as one of the "varied forms the American Communist movement has taken since its inception in September 1919." Organized at a convention in Chicago in 1919, the Communist Labor Party functioned until May 1920, when it merged with a group splintered from the Communist Party of America and formed a new organization known as the United Communist Party.  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 209 on "The Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power," April 1, 1947, pp. 14 and 17, and House Report 1694 on "Organized Communism in the United States," May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, pp. 42 and 47; also cited in House Report 2244 on "The Communist Conspiracy," Part I, Section E, May 29, 1956, p. 3.*)

**COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF AMERICA (OPPOSITION)**

1. Cited as a "group of Trotskyites" which was formed at a national conference in Chicago in 1929 by leaders who had been expelled from the Communist Party, U. S. A. "In December 1934, the Communist League of America merged with the American Workers' Party."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 141.)*

**COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF STRUGGLE**

1. Cited as a "dissenting group" within the Communist movement in the United States. It was formed by Albert Weisbord, who was an admirer of Trotsky and who was expelled from the Communist Party. "In December 1934 this league adopted a 'thesis' \* \* \* [which] contained still another version of the many factional fights within the American Communist movement."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 142.)*

**COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA (September 1919 to April 1923)**

1. Cited as one of the "varied forms the American Communist movement has taken since its inception in September 1919." The Communist Party of America was organized at a convention in Chicago September 1-7, 1919 and on April 7, 1923 it voted to dissolve and merge into the Workers Party of America.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 209 on "The Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power,"<sup>1</sup> April 1, 1947, pp. 14-17; also cited in House Report 1694 on "Organized Communism in the United States," May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, pp. 29, 69, and 79; and House Report 2244 on "The Communist Conspiracy," Part I, Section E, May 29, 1956, p. 3.)*

**COMMUNIST PARTY OF PANAMA (See Partido Del Pueblo of Panama)****COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A. (March 1929 to May 1944; July 1945 to present)**

1. Cited as a "subversive" organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947; and September 21, 1948.)*

2. " \* \* \* the Communist Party of the United States of America, from the time of its inception in 1919 to the present time, is an organization that believes in, advises, advocates, and teaches the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States."

*(Attorney General Francis Biddle, opinion in the case of Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 31.)*

3. " \* \* \* a foreign conspiracy masked as a political party \* \* \* in practice, the Communist Party is actually functioning as a 'border patrol' on American shores for a foreign power—The Soviet Union."

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 4.)*

<sup>1</sup> Dissolution of the Communist Party of America is incorrectly described in this report.

4. "An organization operating under centralized discipline subordinated to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union \* \* \* whose basic aim, whether open or concealed, is the abolition of our present economic system and democratic form of government and the establishment of a Soviet dictatorship in its place. \* \* \* An organization resorting to deception, evasion, illegal methods, violence, and civil war, methods implicit in its revolutionary purpose."  
*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 209 on "The Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power," April 1, 1947, p. 1; also cited in House Report 1920 on the "Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence," May 11, 1948, pp. 1 and 2.)*
5. Found to be a "Communist-action organization" within the meaning of the Subversive Activities Control Act and ordered to register as such with the Attorney General of the United States.  
*(Subversive Activities Control Board, Decision of April 20, 1953.)*

#### COMMUNIST PARTY U. S. A. (MAJORITY GROUP)

1. Cited as a "dissenting group" within the Communist movement in the United States. It was organized by Jay Lovestone, following his expulsion from the Communist Party of the United States in 1929, and it subsequently operated under such names as the Communist Party, U. S. A. (Opposition), Independent Communist Labor League of America, and Independent Labor League of America.  
*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 143.)*

#### COMMUNIST PARTY U. S. A. (OPPOSITION)

1. Cited as one of the names subsequently assumed by a "dissenting group" within the Communist movement in the United States which had been organized by Jay Lovestone following his expulsion from the Communist Party of the United States in 1929.  
*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 143.)*

#### COMMUNIST POLITICAL ASSOCIATION (May 1944 to July 1945)

1. Cited as a "subversive," "Communist" organization which sought "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."  
*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 21, 1948.)*
2. "\* \* \* after assuming the name of the Communist Political Association on May 20-23, 1944, for strategic reasons, the party resumed the name of the Communist Party of the United States on July 26-28, 1945."  
*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 209 on "The Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power," April 1, 1947, p. 29; also cited in House Report 1694 on "Organized Communism in the United*

*States," May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, pp. 114 and 120, and House Report 2244 on "The Communist Conspiracy," Part I, Section E, May 29, 1956, p. 3.)*

#### COMMUNITY UNITARIAN FELLOWSHIP

1. " \* \* \* when the Communists were expelled from the San Diego First Unitarian Church by the pastor, Peter Samson, they set up a competitive organization, the Community Unitarian Fellowship. This was designed to operate as a 'nonreligious' front organization \* \* \*. The Communist group was refused recognition both by the San Diego Unitarian Church and by the American Unitarian Association, the parent body of Unitarian churches in America."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, H. R. 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, p. 26.)*

#### CONFERENCE FOR PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES TO THE ATLANTIC PACT (See also Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, Continuations Committee of the Conference for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact)

1. A conference initiated by Communists in the United States as part of the "Moscow-directed" "peace" movement. Called for July 1949 in Washington, D. C., it resulted in the eventual formation of Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, pp. 55 and 56.)*

#### CONFERENCE FOR PROGRESSIVE LABOR ACTION

1. Cited as a "dissenting group" in the Communist movement in the United States which, at a meeting in Pittsburgh in December 1933, made arrangements for the formation of the American Workers Party.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 142.)*

#### CONFERENCE ON CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES IN AMERICA

1. A conference as a result of which was established the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, "part of what Lenin called the solar system of organizations, ostensibly having no connection with the Communist Party, by which Communists attempt to create sympathizers and supporters of their program."

*(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7687.)*

2. "An important part of the solar system of the Communist Party's front organizations," which founded the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties in 1940.

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 102.)*

**CONFERENCE ON PAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRACY** (*See also Council for Pan-American Democracy*)

1. Cited as a Communist front which defended Luiz Carlos Prestes, a Brazilian Communist leader and former member of the executive committee of the Communist International.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 129 and 161; also cited in Annual Report, H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 18.*)

**CONGRESS (FIRST) OF THE MEXICAN AND SPANISH-AMERICAN PEOPLES OF THE UNITED STATES**

1. Cited as a Communist front, held March 24–26, 1939, in Albuquerque, N. Mex.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 120, also 102.*)

**CONGRESS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WRITERS <sup>1</sup>**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

**CONGRESS OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP <sup>2</sup>**

1. Cited as a Communist front.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 94 and 143.*)

**CONGRESS OF AMERICAN WOMEN**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. Cited as subversive and Communist and supported at all times by the international Communist movement.  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1953 on the Congress of American Women, April 26, 1950, originally released October 23, 1949.*)
3. "As part of Soviet psychological warfare against the United States, Communist fronts seek to paralyze America's will to resist Communist aggression by idealizing Russia's aims and methods, discrediting the United States, spreading defeatism and demoralization \* \* \* Specializing in this field \* \* \* have been such organizations as \* \* \* the Congress of American Women."  
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 90; see also pp. 59 and 91.*)

**CONNECTICUT STATE YOUTH CONFERENCE**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

<sup>1</sup> Congress of American Revolutionary Writers, held April 26–28, 1935, New York City, was also known as the First American Writers Congress. See also citation under American Writers Congress.

<sup>2</sup> This Congress sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, held November 7–8, 1942, New York City. See also entry under National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

**CONSUMERS' NATIONAL FEDERATION**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 155.*)

**CONTINUATIONS COMMITTEE OF THE CONFERENCE FOR PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES TO THE ATLANTIC PACT** (*See also* Conference for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact)

1. Cited as the title under which a "new front movement conducted its activities" until it "formally designated itself as the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 56.*)

**COORDINATING COMMITTEE TO LIFT THE (SPANISH) EMBARGO**

1. Cited as one of a number of front organizations, set up during the Spanish Civil War by the Communist Party in the United States and through which the party carried on a great deal of agitation.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 137 and 138.*)
2. Cited as one in a "series of Communist enterprises which have dealt with Spain and the Spanish Civil War. Directly related, organizationally or historically, with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee \* \* \*".

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, II. R. 2233, June 7, 1946, p. 27.*)

**COUNCIL FOR PAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRACY** (*See also* Conference on Pan-American Democracy)

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

**COUNCIL OF UNITED STATES VETERANS**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 83.*)

**COUNCIL OF YOUNG SOUTHERNERS**

1. "Described on its letterhead as having 'its origin at the Youth Commission of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.' "

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592 on the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, June 16, 1947, p. 5.*)

**COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front "formed to provoke racial friction."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 92, also p. 59.*)

**CROATIAN BENEVOLENT FRATERNITY**

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

(Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.)

**CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE FOR WORLD PEACE<sup>1</sup>**

1. Cited as a Communist front set up to "mobilize American intellectuals in the field of arts, sciences and letters" as a propaganda forum for Soviet foreign policy and "Soviet culture." It served to "prepare the way for the coming World Peace Congress in Paris."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, House Report 1954, April 26, 1950, originally released April 19, 1949, p. 1; also House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 11.)

**DAILY WORKER PRESS CLUB**

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released July 25, 1949.)

**DEFENSE COMMITTEE FOR EUGENE DENNIS (See Dennis Defense Committee)****DEFENSE COMMITTEE FOR GERHARDT EISLER (See Eisler (Gerhardt) Defense Committee)****DENNIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as subversive and among the affiliates and committees of the Communist Party, U. S. A., which seek "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.)

**DESCENDANTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

1. "A Communist-front organization set up as a radical imitation of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Descendants have uniformly adhered to the line of the Communist Party. \* \* \* The educational director \* \* \* is one Howard Selsam, an instructor at the Communist Party's Workers School in New York."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, pp. 18 and 19.)

2. Cited as subversive and un-American.

(Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.)

<sup>1</sup> Also referred to as the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace.



**DETROIT BILL OF RIGHTS DEFENSE COMMITTEE**

1. Among a "maze of organizations" which were "spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 3.)*

**DETROIT COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE**

1. Cited as a "local auxiliary" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Headed by Mrs. Leo (Pat) Rush, "The Detroit Rosenberg organization and the Communist Party in that city were virtually identical. The activities in behalf of the spies were conducted directly by the Party through its own leaders and members, functioning within a nominal Detroit Rosenberg Committee and the Communist-controlled Civil Rights Congress."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, pp. 74 and 75.)*

**DETROIT YOUTH ASSEMBLY**

1. Cited as Communist.

*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.)*

**DOWN RIVER CITIZENS COMMITTEE (Detroit, Mich.)**

1. "Joseph Chrin, who was shown by sworn testimony to have been a member of the Communist Party, was the leader of the Down River Citizens Committee. The Down River Citizens Committee operated in the communities heavily populated by Ford workers. It advertised as a political organization interested in the betterment of the Down River community. In fact and in practice, as set forth by sworn testimony, the Down River Citizens Committee was solely a vehicle of the Communist Party. Its program, while supporting many worthy issues and candidates for public office, was nevertheless geared to fulfill the objectives of the Communist Party."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1954, H. R. 57, Jan. 26, 1955, p. 16.)*

**EAST BAY PEACE COMMITTEE (Oakland, Calif.)**

1. Cited as a "local Communist front" which gave support to the American Peace Crusade in 1951.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 52.)*

**EAST HARLEM WOMEN FOR PEACE**

1. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

*(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.)*

**EAST MEADOW AND WESTBURY ROSENBERG COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as one of the "field units" in the New York area for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. (*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 63.*)

**EISLER (GERHARDT) DEFENSE COMMITTEE**

1. "An offshoot of the Civil Rights Congress."  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report No. 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 13.*)

**EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE**

1. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection."  
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

**EMERGENCY COMMITTEE OF THE ARTS AND PROFESSIONS TO SECURE CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS**

1. Cited as an "auxiliary unit" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Its "only public appearance \* \* \* was the insertion of full-page advertisements in the Washington Star, the St. Louis Post Dispatch and the Los Angeles News on January 5, 1953. These listed Dr. Clemens J. France as chairman and Bernard Gersten as secretary-treasurer, and requested contributions to be sent to its offices, 108 West 44th Street, New York."  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 23.*)

**EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO AID THE SPANISH REPUBLIC**

1. Cited as a Communist organization.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 87.*)

**EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO SAVE SPANISH REFUGEES**

1. Cited as Communist, and as "the founding body of the North American Spanish Aid Committee."  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released July 25, 1949.*)

**EMERGENCY PEACE MOBILIZATION**

1. "The American Peace Mobilization \* \* \* was formally founded at a meeting in Chicago at the end of August 1940, known as the Emergency Peace Mobilization."  
(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7684.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front which came forth, after Stalin signed his pact with Hitler, to oppose the national defense program, lend-lease, conscription, and other American "war-mongering" efforts. It immediately preceded the American Peace Mobilization in 1940.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 105, 156, and 169.*)

#### EMERGENCY TRADE UNION CONFERENCE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 180.*)

#### ETHIOPIAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1954, H. R. 57, February 16, 1955, p. 5.*)

#### EUGENE DENNIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE (See Dennis Defense Committee)

#### EXILED WRITERS COMMITTEE OF THE LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS

1. Cited as one in a "series of Communist enterprises, which have dealt with Spain and the Spanish Civil War." The Exiled Writers Committee of the League of American Writers merged with the American Committee to Save Refugees and the United American Spanish Aid Committee to form the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2233, June 7, 1946, p. 27.*)

#### FARM RESEARCH

1. Cited as a Communist-front organization financed from the Robert Marshall Foundation, "one of the principal sources for the money with which to finance the Communist Party's fronts generally in recent years."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 50 and 147.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front which is "used to appeal to special occupational groups \* \* \*"

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

#### FEDERATED PRESS

1. Cited as a Communist-controlled organization financed by the American Fund for Public Service and the Robert Marshall Foundation, both principal sources of funds for Communist enterprises.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 76, 143, and 147.*)

2. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" news syndicate.  
(*Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 95 and 146.*)
3. "Certain Communist fronts are organized for the purpose of promulgating Communist ideas and misinformation into the bloodstream of public opinion. Examples of such organizations are the \* \* \* Federated Press. \* \* \*"  
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

#### **FEDERATION OF GREEK MARITIME UNIONS (See American Branch of) FILM AUDIENCES FOR DEMOCRACY**

1. Cited as a Communist front.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 150.*)

#### **FILMS FOR DEMOCRACY**

1. Cited as a Communist-front organization.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 49 and 150.*)

#### **FINNISH-AMERICAN MUTUAL AID SOCIETY**

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."  
(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

#### **FIRST CONGRESS OF THE MEXICAN AND SPANISH-AMERICAN PEOPLES OF THE UNITED STATES (See Congress (First) of the Mexican and Spanish-American Peoples of the United States)**

#### **FIRST WORLD CONGRESS OF THE DEFENDERS OF PEACE (See World Peace Congress)**

#### **FIRST WORLD CONGRESS OF THE PARTISANS OF PEACE (See World Peace Congress)**

#### **FIRST WORLD PEACE CONGRESS (See World Peace Congress)**

#### **FIRST WORLD STUDENT CONGRESS (See World Student Congress)**

#### **FLORIDA PRESS AND EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE**

1. Cited as subversive and as a branch of the Communist Political Association which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released July 25, 1949.*)

#### **FRIENDS OF CHINESE DEMOCRACY**

1. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" organization.  
(*Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, p. 146.*)

#### **FRIENDS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE**

1. "In 1937-38, the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for the support of the Spanish Loyalist cause, recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief or-

ganizations." Among these was the above Communist-front organization.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 82 and 125; also cited in Annual Report, H. R. 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9.*)

#### FRIENDS OF THE CAMPUS

1. A "Communist-controlled" organization "initiated in 1945 in order to mobilize 'moral and financial support' behind the AYD [American Youth for Democracy]." It "is headed by a group of individuals closely identified with Communist causes." Honorary president is avowed Communist Donald Henderson.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 271 on American Youth for Democracy, April 17, 1947, pp. 9 and 12.*)

#### FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION (See also American Technical Aid Society)

1. Cited as a Communist organization succeeded by the American Council on Soviet Relations and the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. "One of the most open Communist fronts in the United States," whose purpose "is to propagandize for and defend Russia and its system of government." It "is a section of an international movement directed from Moscow." The Friends admit "they penetrate our industrial sections."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2, January 3, 1939, p. 78; also cited in Annual Reports, H. R. 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9, and H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 19; and House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 49 and 94.*)

#### FRONTIER FILMS

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 49, 83, and 147.*)

#### GALENA DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist-front organization which was a subsidiary of the International Labor Defense, legal arm of the Communist Party.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 166.*)

#### GARIBALDI AMERICAN FRATERNAL SOCIETY

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

#### GARLAND FUND (See American Fund for Public Service)

**GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER SCHOOL**

1. Cited as an adjunct in New York City of the Communist Party.  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, December 4, 1947.*)

**GREAT NECK ROSENBERG COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as one of the "field units" in the New York area for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 63.*)

**GREATER NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR EMPLOYMENT**

1. Cited as a Communist front.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 152.*)

**GREATER NEW YORK EMERGENCY CONFERENCE ON INALIENABLE RIGHTS (See also New York Conference for Inalienable Rights)**

1. Cited as a Communist front which was succeeded by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 96 and 129.*)
2. Among a "maze of organizations" which were "spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law."  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1941, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 3.*)

**GREEK-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL UNITY**

1. Cited as an earlier name for the subversive and Communist American Council for a Democratic Greece.  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948.*)

**GREEK-AMERICAN COUNCIL**

1. Cited as an earlier name for the subversive and Communist American Council for a Democratic Greece.  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948.*)

**HARRY BRIDGES DEFENSE COMMITTEE (See also Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee, Citizens' Committee for Harry Bridges, Citizens' Victory Committee for Harry Bridges, Harry Bridges Victory Committee)**

1. Cited as one of the Communist fronts formed to oppose deportation of Harry Bridges, Communist Party member and leader of the disastrous San Francisco general strike of 1934 which was planned by the Communist Party.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 90.*)

**HARRY BRIDGES VICTORY COMMITTEE** (*See also Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee, Citizens' Committee for Harry Bridges, Citizens' Victory Committee for Harry Bridges, Harry Bridges Defense Committee*)

1. Cited as a Communist-front organization operating in San Francisco after the Communist Party became prowar. Harry Bridges, a Communist Party member and leader of the Communist-planned general strike in San Francisco in 1934, was threatened with deportation, the defense against which was almost entirely in the hands of the Communists.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 90 and 94.*)

**HAWAII CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE**<sup>1</sup>

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front which "from its inception has been directed by Communists for the principal purpose of protecting and expanding the Communist fifth column in the islands comprising the Territory of Hawaii."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 2986 on Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee, August 24, 1950, originally released June 23, 1950.*)

**HELLENIC-AMERICAN BROTHERHOOD**

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

**HEMPSTEAD ROSENBERG COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as one of the "field units" in the New York area for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 63.*)

**HOLLYWOOD WRITERS MOBILIZATION FOR DEFENSE**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

**HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

**HUNGARIAN BROTHERHOOD**

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

<sup>1</sup> According to a press release of the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee, November 2, 1950, their membership voted unanimously to affiliate with the Civil Rights Congress and will henceforth be known as the Hawaii Civil Rights Congress.

**ILLINOIS PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION**

1. "A few years ago the Communist Party operated throughout the country under the guise of a series of States conferences for legislative action. The Illinois People's Conference for Legislative Action took care of the Chicago area. It was entirely under the control of the Communist Party."

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 122.)*

**INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES, AND PROFESSIONS**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

*(Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1954 on the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, April 26, 1950, originally released April 19, 1949, p. 2; and House Report 378, on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, pp. 11 and 12.)*

**INDEPENDENT COMMUNIST LABOR LEAGUE OF AMERICA**

1. Cited as one of the names subsequently assumed by a "dissenting group" within the Communist movement in the United States which had been organized by Jay Lovestone following his expulsion from the Communist Party of the United States in 1929.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 143.)*

**INDEPENDENT LABOR LEAGUE OF AMERICA**

1. Cited as one of the names subsequently assumed by a "dissenting group" within the Communist movement in the United States which had been organized by Jay Lovestone following his expulsion from the Communist Party of the United States in 1929. The league issued a declaration of dissolution in January 1941.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 143.)*

**INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE (See also Workers Party, 1940-1948)**

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means." "In its official organ, Labor Action of April 1949, the Workers Party announced that at the fifth national convention it had voted to relinquish the name of the Workers Party and adopt the name of the Independent Socialist League. The new organization \* \* \* represents but a change in name and is devoted to the same aims and purposes of its predecessor \* \* \*"

*(Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 29, 1949.)*

**INDUSCO, INC. (See American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives)**



**INFORMATION BUREAU OF THE COMMUNIST AND WORKERS' PARTIES**

1. "Open above-ground activity by the Communist International was resumed in September 1947 as a result of a meeting of European Communist leaders in Poland. It comes as no surprise that this new version of the Comintern, which is called the Communist Information Bureau or Cominform, has openly enrolled the Communist Parties of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Poland, and Hungary where the old Comintern officials are in command. Also avowed members of the Cominform are the Communist Parties of the Soviet satellite, Yugoslavia, and of France and Italy. Master of the international alliance, however, is the Soviet Union. \* \* \*

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, p. 83.)*

**INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS<sup>1</sup>**

1. "The IPR was a vehicle used by the Communists to orientate American far eastern policies toward Communist objectives." "Members of the small core of officials and staff members who controlled IPR were either Communist or pro-Communist." The American Communist Party and Soviet officials considered the organization "an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence."

*(Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 223 and 225.)*

**INTERCONTINENT NEWS SERVICE**

1. "\* \* \* Grace Granich, upon the direction of the Communist Party, in March 1941, established the Intercontinent News Service in New York City. Under the operation of Grace Granich, Intercontinent News Service was a device used by the Communist Party and the Daily Worker to obtain party information and official directives from the Communist International in Moscow."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1952, House Report 2516, January 3, 1953, originally released December 28, 1952, pp. 67 and 68.)*

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS**

1. Cited as an international Communist-front organization.  
*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950, p. 13.)*

2. Cited as being among "international Communist fronts \* \* \* functioning at the present time."

*(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 93, also p. 59.)*

<sup>1</sup> Senate Report 2050 states that the title, Institute of Pacific Relations, "unless otherwise qualified, refers to the activities of \* \* \* the American Council of the IPR and the international secretariat." (p. 94 fn.)

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF INTELLECTUALS FOR PEACE** (*See International Committee of Intellectuals in Defense of Peace*)

**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF INTELLECTUALS IN DEFENSE OF PEACE**

1. Cited as one of the forms assumed by the "Communist 'peace' movement." It was created at a World Congress of Intellectuals held at Wroclaw, Poland August 25-28, 1948. It was also known as the International Liaison Committee of Intellectuals for Peace, and International Committee of Intellectuals for Peace.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace Offensive," April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, pp. 1 and 10.*)

**INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S FEDERATION** (*See Women's International Democratic Federation*)

**INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION**

1. Cited as "a Communist front and an offshoot of the International Labor Defense."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.*)

2. Cited as an organization which "actively defended Communists and consistently followed the Communist Party line."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950, p. 12.*)

**INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE** (*See also Galena Defense Committee, Trade Union Advisory Committee*)

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. "Legal arm of the Communist Party."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.*)

3. "It is, essentially, the legal defense arm of the Communist Party of the United States." "It is the American section of M. O. P. R., or Red International of Labor Defense, often referred to as the Red International Aid." Its international congresses meet in Moscow.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, pp. 75-78; also cited in Annual Reports, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9 and House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 19; and House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 69.*)

4. "The International Labor Defense \* \* \* was part of an international network of organizations for the defense of Communist lawbreakers." At a conference held in Detroit, Mich., April

27-28, 1946, the International Labor Defense and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties merged to form the new front, Civil Rights Congress.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, pp. 1 and 2.*)

#### INTERNATIONAL LIAISON COMMITTEE OF INTELLECTUALS FOR PEACE (See International Committee of Intellectuals in Defense of Peace)

#### INTERNATIONAL MUSIC BUREAU

1. Cited as an organization with headquarters in Moscow, whose aims were published in the magazine Soviet Music, for March-April 1933: " \* \* \* We should not verge one single iota from a program of progressive class struggle. We can be successful in our efforts only if we know how to transplant our political slogans to the sphere of music. \* \* \* We should prove that the only right road for artistic creations, which include also that of musicians, is the service to the objectives of proletarian revolution." Hanns Eisler, one of the founders of the International Music Bureau, has frankly avowed that "Communist music becomes heavy artillery of the battle for communism."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, December 31, 1948, p. 7.*)

#### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF DEMOCRATIC JOURNALISTS

1. Cited as an international Communist-front organization.  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 19.*)
2. Cited as being among "international Communist fronts \* \* \* functioning at the present time."  
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 93, also p. 59.*)

#### INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS

1. "The [Communist] Party's publishing house," headed by Alexander Trachtenberg.  
(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.*)
2. An "official publishing house of the Communist Party in the United States," and a medium through which "extensive Soviet propaganda is subsidized in the United States."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Reports, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 8, and House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 18; also cited in House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 76.*)
3. "Official American Communist Party publishing house."  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an advocate of overthrow of Government by force and violence, May 11, 1948, p. 80.*)

#### INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT, INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS (See Institute of Pacific Relations)

**INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS** (*See also World Student Congress*)

1. "The World Federation of Democratic Youth brought into being the International Union of Students, which held a meeting in Prague on August 17-31, 1946. The administration and direction of this project was entrusted to a 17-man executive committee, of whom 12 were known Communists." Also cited as one of the "long-established Soviet-controlled international organizations" which speak identical lines of propaganda and stand together on all phases of Soviet foreign policy and which has "affiliated organizations in the United States, which consequently have also been turned into instruments in the 'peace' campaign."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 271 on American Youth for Democracy, April 17, 1947, p. 13; and House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 77.*)

2. Cited as being among "international Communist fronts \* \* \* functioning at the present time."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 93, also p. 59.*)

**INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER<sup>1</sup>**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. "One of the strongest Communist organizations."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7688.*)

3. "One of the most effective and closely knitted organizations among the Communist-'front' movements. It claims a membership of 150,000, bound together through an insurance and social plan. \* \* \* It has contributed large sums of money to Communist Party campaigns, and \* \* \* regularly sponsors Communist Party endorsed candidates for public office." In 1944, its president and general secretary respectively were William Weiner, former Communist Party treasurer, and Max Bedacht, former party secretary.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 79 and House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 181; also cited in Annual Reports, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9, and House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 19.*)

<sup>1</sup> For citations of national group societies of the IWO see:

American-Russian Fraternal Society.  
Carpatho-Russian Peoples Society.  
Cervantes Fraternal Society.  
Croatian Benevolent Fraternity.  
Finnish-American Mutual Aid Society.  
Garibaldi American Fraternal Society.  
Hellenic-American Brotherhood.  
Hungarian Brotherhood.  
Jewish People's Fraternal Order.  
People's Radio Foundation, Inc.  
Polonia Society.  
Romanian-American Fraternal Society.  
Serbian-American Fraternal Society.  
Slovak Workers Society.  
Ukrainian-American Fraternal Union.

4. Cited as "one of the strongest Communist organizations."  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, pp. 82-84.*)
5. Cited as subversive and un-American.  
(*Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.*)
6. "Where the Communist message cannot be carried most effectively by the Communist Party among particular groups in the population, special fronts are formed for the purpose, such as \* \* \* International Workers Order."  
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

#### INTOURIST, INC.

1. Cited as "a Soviet organization which supervised the travel of foreigners traveling in the Soviet Union."  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1229 on The Shameful Years, January 8, 1952, originally released December 30, 1951, p. 19.*)

#### IRVING PEACE THEATER

1. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."  
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.*)

#### ITALIAN ANTI-FASCIST COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 83.*)

#### JAPANESE-AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRACY

1. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" organization.  
(*Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, p. 146.*)

#### JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE (New York, N. Y.)

1. Cited as an "adjunct of the Communist Party."  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)
2. "At the beginning of the present year, the old Communist Party Workers School and the School for Democracy were merged into the Jefferson School of Social Science."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 150.*)
3. "Schools under patriotic and benevolent titles indoctrinate Communists and outsiders in the theory and practice of communism, train organizers and operatives, recruit new party members and sympathizers. \* \* \* Schools of this type have been \* \* \* Jefferson School of Social Science, New York. \* \* \*"  
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, pp. 91 and 92.*)

4. Found to be a "Communist-front organization" and ordered to register as such with the Attorney General of the United States. (*Subversive Activities Control Board, Decision of June 30, 1955.*)

#### JEWISH PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. "An organization which has been nothing more nor less than an adjunct of the Communist Party."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 153.*)

#### JEWISH PEOPLES FRATERNAL ORDER

1. Cited as Communist and among the "National group societies of International Workers Order."  
(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

#### JOHN REED CLUBS OF THE UNITED STATES

1. Cited as organizations "whose affiliation with the Communist Party is clear beyond dispute."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 10.*)

#### JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE (*See also Spanish Refugee Appeal*)

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. A "Communist-front organization headed by Edward K. Barsky."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 174.*)
3. Cited as one in a "series of Communist enterprises which have dealt with Spain and the Spanish Civil War. \* \* \* The advertised objectives of this group and its associated Spanish organizations are acting in concert with the foreign policy of the Soviet Union \* \* \*." It was "formed in March 1942 through the merger of the American Committee to Save Refugees, the Exiled Writers Committee of the League of American Writers, and the United American Spanish Aid Committee."  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2233, June 7, 1946, pp. 27 and 48.*)
4. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."  
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91; see also p. 59.*)

**JOINT COMMITTEE FOR TRADE UNION RIGHTS**

1. Cited as a Communist front which, jointly with the International Labor Defense, supported and defended Communist Party leaders of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union when they were serving prison terms.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 125 and 166.*)

**JOSEPH WEYDEMEYER SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE (St. Louis, Mo.)**

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

**KING-RAMSEY-CONNOR DEFENSE COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 94.*)

**LABOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION**

1. Cited as a subversive "affiliate" of the Communist Party and as an organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)

2. "A direct auxiliary of the Communist Party."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 47.*)

3. "Certain Communist fronts are organized for the purpose of promulgating Communist ideas and misinformation into the bloodstream of public opinion. Examples of such organizations are the \* \* \* Labor Research Association."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

**LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE**

1. Cited as a "Communist organization" which "has taken the place of the two prior organizations as the organization for young Communists"—the Young Communist League and American Youth for Democracy.

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released August 30, 1950.*)

2. "Evidence in the possession of the committee shows that the Labor Youth League has functioned as the youth section of the Communist Party in recent years."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 2 and 12; also cited in House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 80.*)

3. "Where the Communist message cannot be carried most effectively by the Communist Party among particular groups in the population, special fronts are formed for the purpose, such as \* \* \* Labor Youth League."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91; see also p. 59.*)

4. Found to be a "Communist-front organization" and ordered to register as such with the Attorney General of the United States. (*Subversive Activities Control Board, Decision of February 15, 1955.*)

#### LAWYERS COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH SPAIN

1. "When it was the policy of the Communist Party to organize much of its main propaganda around the civil war in Spain," the above "Communist lawyers' front organization" supported this movement.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 168 and 169.*)

#### LAWYERS COMMITTEE TO KEEP THE UNITED STATES OUT OF WAR

1. Cited as one of the fronts set up by the Communist Party after the Stalin-Hitler Pact in order to agitate to keep America out of the "imperialist war."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 169.*)

#### LEAGUE FOR MUTUAL AID

1. Cited as a Communist enterprise.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 76.*)

#### LEAGUE FOR PROTECTION OF MINORITY RIGHTS

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 152.*)

#### LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WRITERS (See also American Writers Congress, Congress of American Revolutionary Writers, Exiled Writers Committee of the League of American Writers)

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. "The League of American Writers, founded under Communist auspices in 1935 \* \* \* in 1939 \* \* \* began openly to follow the Communist Party line as dictated by the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. \* \* \* The overt activities of the League of American Writers in the last 2 years leave little doubt of its Communist control."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, pp. 7685 and 7686.*)

3. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Reports, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9; House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 19; and House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 48.*)



4. Cited as subversive and un-American.

(*Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.*)

#### LEAGUE OF STRUGGLE FOR NEGRO RIGHTS

1. "The Communist-front movement in the United States among Negroes is known as the National Negro Congress. Practically the same group of leaders directing this directed the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, which was, until 2 years ago, the name of the Communist front for Negroes. The name was later changed \* \* \* in 1936 to the National Negro Congress."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 81; also cited in House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 28, 1944, p. 116.*)

2. Cited as among "the most prominent and important Communist Negro fronts in the past \* \* \* William Odell Nowell \* \* \* testified that after he had received instructions in the Soviet Union and returned to the United States, the Communist Party placed him as president of the American Negro Labor Congress \* \* \* in 1929 or 1930 this organization was changed over to the League of Struggle for Negro Rights \* \* \*."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on "The American Negro in the Communist Party", Dec. 22, 1954, p. 10.*)

#### LEAGUE OF WOMEN SHOPPERS

1. "An organization which this committee found to be a Communist-controlled front by indisputable documentary evidence obtained from the files of the Communist Party in Philadelphia." The original executive secretary of the League was Helen Kay, a Communist Party member.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 121 and 181.*)

#### LEHIGH VALLEY COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

1. Cited as a "local auxiliary" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. It was formed "toward the end of 1952 at a meeting at the home of Sylvia Freedland." Testimony disclosed "that the Rosenberg activities in the vital Lehigh Valley industrial heartland were under the direct supervision of the District Communist Party headquarters in Philadelphia and were carried on almost exclusively by members of the Communist Party."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 80.*)

#### LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

1. Cited as a local auxiliary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. "Next to New York and Washington, the area of greatest focus in the Rosenberg campaign was Los Angeles \* \* \* The Los Angeles campaign [was] under

the direction of Sophie Davidson, chairman of the Los Angeles Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case \* \* \*"  
*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, pp. 66 and 67.)*

**LOS ANGELES EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC. (See People's Educational Center)**

**MACEDONIAN-AMERICAN PEOPLE'S LEAGUE**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.  
*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.)*

**MANHATTAN CITIZENS COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as a Communist front.  
*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 152.)*

**MANHATTAN COMMITTEE TO SERVE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE (also known as Manhattan Clemency Committee)**

1. Cited as one of the "most active" of the "field units" in the New York area for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. It "concentrated on the predominantly Jewish immigrant sections of the city."  
*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, pp. 36 and 63.)*

**MARSHALL FOUNDATION (See Robert Marshall Foundation)**

**MARYLAND COMMITTEE FOR PEACE**

1. " \* \* \* hearings on Baltimore developed that the Communist Party of this district \* \* \* organized a new Communist peace organization, the Maryland Committee for Peace \* \* \* Phil Frankfeld \* \* \* then chairman of the Communist Party of Maryland and the District of Columbia, selected Ruth H. Bleier \* \* \* Gunther Wertheimer \* \* \* and Louis Shub \* \* \* to create the new organization \* \* \* Yet the fact of their affiliation, as disclosed by the Baltimore hearings, was that these individuals had been disciplined members of the Communist Party for some time."  
*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1951, House Report 2431, July 2, 1952, originally released February 17, 1952, p. 11, also cited in House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 54.)*
2. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."  
*(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.)*

**MASSACHUSETTS YOUTH COUNCIL**

1. Cited as a "Communist-front organization."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1951, House Report 2431, July 2, 1952, originally released February 17, 1952, p. 13.*)

**MAY DAY committees** (*See United May Day Committee, United May Day Conference, United May Day Provisional Committee*)

**MAY DAY PARADE** (*See also United May Day Committee, United May Day Conference, United May Day Provisional Committee*)

1. "The May Day Parade in New York City is an annual mobilization of Communist strength."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 179.*)

**MEDICAL BUREAU AND NORTH AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY**

1. "In 1937-38, the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for support of the Spanish Loyalist cause, recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief organizations." Among these was the above.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 82.*)

2. Cited as subversive and un-American.

(*Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.*)

3. Cited as one in a "series of Communist enterprises which have dealt with Spain and Spanish Civil War. Directly related, organizationally or historically, with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee \* \* \*"

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2233, June 7, 1946, p. 27.*)

**MEDICAL BUREAU TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY**

1. Cited as one in a "series of Communist enterprises which have dealt with Spain and the Spanish Civil War. Directly related, organizationally or historically, with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee \* \* \*"

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2233, June 7, 1946, p. 27.*)

**MEMORIAL DAY YOUTH PEACE PARADE (1938)**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 83.*)

**MERRICK ROSENBERG COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as one of the "field units" in the New York area for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 63.*)

**METHODIST FEDERATION FOR SOCIAL ACTION**

1. "With an eye to religious groups, the Communists have formed religious fronts such as the Methodist Federation for Social Action \* \* \*."

*(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)*

**MEXICAN AND SPANISH-AMERICAN PEOPLES CONGRESS (See Congress (First) of the Mexican and Spanish-American Peoples of the United States)****MICHIGAN CIVIL RIGHTS FEDERATION**

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization which has been succeeded by and now operates as the Michigan Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress.

*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.)*

2. Cited as an affiliate of the Communist front, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

*(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7687.)*

3. Cited as a Communist front.

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 83.)*

4. Among a "maze of organizations" which were "spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 3.)*

**MICHIGAN COMMITTEE FOR PEACE**

1. Cited as among "Communist fronts operating in Michigan" regarding which "investigation and hearing established beyond doubt that they are dominated and led by members of the Communist Party. These groups are more vicious than all the others because they are playing on the nerves of mothers and fathers of American youth stationed in America's Armed Forces, especially those fighting in Korea."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1952, H. R. 2516, January 3, 1953, originally released December 28, 1952, pp. 10, 11.)*

**MICHIGAN LABOR COMMITTEE FOR PEACE**

1. Cited as among "Communist fronts operating in Michigan" regarding which "investigation and hearing established beyond doubt that they are dominated and led by members of the Communist Party. These groups are more vicious than all the others because they are playing on the nerves of mothers and fathers of American youth stationed in America's Armed Forces, especially those fighting in Korea."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1952, H. R. 2516, January 3, 1953, originally released December 28, 1952, pp. 10, 11.)*

**MICHIGAN SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

2. "Schools under patriotic and benevolent titles indoctrinate Communists and outsiders in the theory and practice of communism, train organizers and operatives, recruit new party members and sympathizers \* \* \* Schools of this type have been \* \* \* Michigan School of Social Science, Detroit \* \* \*."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, pp. 91 and 92.*)

**MID-CENTURY CONFERENCE FOR PEACE**

1. Cited as a meeting held in Chicago, May 29 and 30, 1950, by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact and as having been "aimed at assembling as many gullible persons as possible under Communist direction and turning them into a vast sounding board for Communist propaganda."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 59.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.*)

**MILWAUKEE COMMITTEE IN THE ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE**

1. Cited as a name subsequently adopted by the [Milwaukee] Provisional Committee to Commute the Death Sentence of the Rosenbergs, a local auxiliary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 76.*)

**[MILWAUKEE] PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE TO COMMUTE THE DEATH SENTENCE OF THE ROSENBERGS**

1. Cited as a "local auxiliary" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Its chairman was John Gilman, an identified Communist Party functionary.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 76.*)

**MINNEAPOLIS CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE**

1. Among a "maze of organizations" which were "spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 3.*)

**MINUTE WOMEN FOR PEACE<sup>1</sup>**

1. Cited as an organization which was formed by the Communists as an attempt to convert women in the United States to their "peace" program. It launched a "peace ballot" distributed in and around Greater Boston.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 74.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.*)

**MODESTO DEFENSE COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as a Communist organization.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 94.*)

**MURRAY DEFENSE COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 102.*)

**MUSICIANS COMMITTEE TO SECURE CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS**

1. Cited as an "auxiliary group" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Its "only event" was a concert rally on January 10, 1953 at the Hotel Capitol in New York, featuring Paul Robeson, Morris Carnovsky, Earl Robinson, Robert DeCormier, and Beulah Richardson.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 34.*)

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AGAINST UMT**

1. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.*)

**NATIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS FEDERATION**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 48.*)

**NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PEOPLE'S RIGHTS**

1. The National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, "substantially equivalent to International Labor Defense, legal arm of the Communist Party," changed its name "in January 1938 to National Committee for People's Rights \* \* \* no substantial change was made in its set-up or functions."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.*)

<sup>1</sup> Not connected with Minute Women, U. S. A., Inc.

2. Cited as a Communist front which succeeded the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners. "The organization under its new name remained entirely under the control of the Communist Party."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 20; and House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 48 and 182.*)

3. Among a "maze of organizations" which were "spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 3.*)

#### NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. "Substantially equivalent to International Labor Defense, legal arm of the Communist Party \* \* \* [It] caters to financially and socially prominent liberals \* \* \* the cases selected for defense, so far as known, have without exception, been those of Communists or cases publicized by the Communist Party. \* \* \* In January 1938 its name was changed to the National Committee for People's Rights."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.*)

3. Cited as a Communist front, together with its successor organization, National Committee for People's Rights. The executive secretary of the above was Joseph Gelders, well-known Communist.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 20; and House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 48 and 182.*)

#### NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEAT THE MUNDT BILL

1. Cited as "a Communist lobby" which came into being in June 1948 and "which has carried out the objectives of the Communist Party in its fight against antisubversive legislation."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3248 on the National Committee To Defeat the Mundt Bill, January 2, 1951, originally released December 7, 1950.*)

#### NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO REPEAL THE McCARRAN ACT

1. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

### NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

1. Following the execution of atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in June 1953, the "Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon Morton Sobell," the Rosenbergs' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case—a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States—was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October 1953 and "then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case." National headquarters remained at 1050 6th Avenue, New York City. Co-chairmen of the newest organization were Daniel Marshall and Joseph Brainin.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, pp. 118 and 120; also cited in Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, p. 30.)*

### NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE (and local affiliates)

1. Cited as a Communist front "organized at least as early as November 1951" to conduct the United States phase of "a mammoth propaganda campaign designed to obliterate the crime [of] and exploit the Rosenbergs<sup>1</sup> and their codefendant, Morton Sobell, for the purposes of international communism." Headed by Joseph Brainin as chairman, the committee had national headquarters at 1050 6th Avenue, New York City, and more than 40 local affiliates throughout the country.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, pp. 1, 13, 21, 63 and 120; also cited in Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 3 and 29-33.)*

2. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

*(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)*

### NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO WIN THE PEACE

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.)*

<sup>1</sup> Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, convicted atomic espionage agents who were executed on June 19, 1953.



2. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

*(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96, also p. 92.)*

#### NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AMERICAN POLICY IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST

1. Cited as Communist, and as "a conference called by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy."

*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released July 25, 1949.)*

#### NATIONAL CONGRESS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL INSURANCE

1. Cited as a Communist front, held January 5, 6, 7, 1935, in Washington, D. C., and headed by Herbert Benjamin, leading Communist.

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 94 and 116.)*

#### NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP *(See also American-Soviet Science Society; Congress of American-Soviet Friendship)*

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.)*

2. "In recent months, the Communist Party's principal front for all things Russian has been known as" the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 156.)*

3. Cited as specializing in pro-Soviet propaganda.

*(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)*

4. Found to be a "Communist-front organization" and ordered to register as such with the Attorney General of the United States.

*(Subversive Activities Control Board, Decision of February 7, 1956.)*

#### NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICANS OF CROATIAN DESCENT

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization which "has effected a change of name. The designation applies alike to the new organization known as the Union of American Croats."

*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948; and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.)*

#### NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CROATIAN WOMEN *(See Central Council of American Women of Croatian Descent)*

#### NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES, AND PROFESSIONS *(See also Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace)*

1. Cited as a Communist front.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1954 on the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace)*

arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, April 26, 1950, originally released April 19, 1949, p. 2.)

2. Cited as a Communist front which is "used to appeal to special occupational groups \* \* \*"

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

#### NATIONAL DELEGATES ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE

1. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.*)

#### NATIONAL EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO STOP LYNCHING

1. Cited as a Negro Communist-front organization, whose secretary was Ferdinand C. Smith, high in the circles of the Communist Party.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 180.*)

#### NATIONAL EMERGENCY CONFERENCE

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 49.*)

2. "It will be remembered that during the days of the infamous Soviet-Nazi pact, the Communists built protective organizations known as the National Emergency Conference, the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, which culminated in the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 12.*)

#### NATIONAL EMERGENCY CONFERENCE FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 48 and 102.*)

2. "It will be remembered that during the days of the infamous Soviet-Nazi pact, the Communists built protective organizations known as the National Emergency Conference, the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, which culminated in the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 12.*)

3. Cited as subversive and un-American.

(*Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Report, April 21, 1943, p. 3.*)

**NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES** (*See also Oklahoma Federation for Constitutional Rights; Washington Committee for Democratic Action*)

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. "Part of what Lenin called the solar system of organizations, ostensibly having no connection with the Communist Party, by which Communists attempt to create sympathizers and supporters of their program. \* \* \* [It] was established as a result of a conference on constitutional liberties held in Washington, D. C., June 7-9, 1940. \* \* \* The defense of Communist leaders such as Sam Darcy and Robert Wood, party secretaries for Pennsylvania and Oklahoma, have been major efforts of the federation."  
(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7687.*)
3. "There can be no reasonable doubt about the fact that the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties—regardless of its high-sounding name—is one of the viciously subversive organizations of the Communist Party."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 50; also cited in Annual Reports, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 20; and House Report 2748, January 2, 1943, pp. 9 and 12.*)
4. Among a "maze of organizations" which were "spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law."  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 3.*)

**NATIONAL FREE BROWDER CONGRESS**<sup>1</sup>

1. Cited as a Communist front which arranged to meet March 28-29, 1942. Earl Browder was general secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., who had been convicted and sentenced to Atlanta Federal Penitentiary for passport fraud.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 69, 87, and 132.*)

**NATIONAL LABOR COMMITTEE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS**

1. Cited as "an auxiliary" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, which shared the same headquarters. Abe Weisburd was executive secretary.  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 107.*)

<sup>1</sup> See also citation under Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder, which sponsored the National Free Browder Congress.

**NATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE FOR PEACE** (Suite 905, 179 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.)

1. "The Communists' 'peace' campaign in the United States also made special efforts to drum up support in the vital field of American labor. In this phase of the campaign, Communist-controlled unions and Communist labor figures played an important role. With their aid, a new, Nation-wide 'peace' front was organized—the National Labor Conference for Peace." The first National Labor Conference for Peace was held in Chicago, October 1 and 2, 1949. Thereafter, locals and the national office "waged an incessant propaganda campaign in behalf of the Soviet Union."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, pp. 64-69.)*

**NATIONAL LAWYERS' GUILD**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)*

2. Cited as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950.)*

3. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* National Lawyers' Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

*(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)*

**NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.)*

2. A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Congress since its inception in 1936, refused to run again in April 1940 "on the ground that it was 'deliberately packed with Communists and Congress of Industrial Organizations members who were either Communists or sympathizers with Communists.'

"Commencing with its formation in 1936, Communist Party functionaries and 'fellow travelers' have figured prominently in the leadership and affairs of the Congress \* \* \* according to A. Phillip Randolph, John P. Davis, secretary of the congress, has admitted that the Communist Party contributed \$100 a month to its support.

"From the record of its activities and the composition of its governing bodies, there can be little doubt that it has served as

what James W. Ford, Communist Vice Presidential candidate elected to the executive committee in 1937, predicted: 'An important sector of the democratic front,' sponsored and supported by the Communist Party."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, pp. 7687 and 7688.*)

3. "The Communist-front movement in the United States among Negroes is known as the National Negro Congress. \* \* \* The officers of the National Negro Congress are outspoken Communist sympathizers, and a majority of those on the executive board are outright Communists."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 81; also cited in Annual Reports, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 20; and in House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 180.*)

4. Cited as among "the most prominent and important Communist Negro fronts in the past. \* \* \* Manning Johnson stated that \* \* \* it was decided the Communist Party should organize the National Negro Congress [and] \* \* \* that James W. Ford and the Negro Commission of the Communist Party were given the responsibility \* \* \* Mrs. Dorothy K. Funn \* \* \* stated that the National Negro Congress was a puppet of the Communist Party and that the program \* \* \* was dictated by the Negro Commission of the Communist Party \* \* \* Mrs. Funn also explained that the National Negro Congress ceased to exist in 1947 and that its activities were turned over to the Civil Rights Congress \* \* \*"

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on The American Negro in the Communist Party, December 22, 1954, pp. 10, 11.*)

#### NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

1. Cited as among "the most prominent and important Communist Negro fronts in the past."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on The American Negro in the Communist Party, December 22, 1954, p. 10.*)

#### NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

1. "One of the Communist fronts currently active in seeking to deceive American Negroes into serving the Communist cause is the National Negro Labor Council \* \* \* The organization was formally founded at a conference held in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 27 and 28, 1951, under the direction of leading Negro Communists in the United States, such as Abner Berry, Sam W. Parks, and Coleman A. Young. According to the latest available information, Young is the present National executive secretary of the organization, from which post he controls and directs NNLC activities \* \* \* A study of the operation of the council shows that, rather than helping the Negro worker, it has been a deterrent to him."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on The American Negro in the Communist Party, December 22, 1954, p. 11; also cited in Annual Report for 1952, House Report 2516, December 28, 1952, p. 10 and 11.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front "formed to provoke racial friction."  
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 92, also p. 91.*)

#### **NATIONAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE AGAINST HEARST**

1. A "subsidiary" organization of the American League for Peace and Democracy.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 16.*)

#### **NATIONAL ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as the name under which the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case was reconstituted at a national conference in Chicago on October 10 and 11, 1953.  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 120; also cited in Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, p. 33.*)

#### **NATIONAL STUDENT LEAGUE**

1. A "front organization of the Communist Party."  
(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, in re Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10.*)
2. Cited as the Communists' front organization for students, about which Earl Browder, former general secretary of the Communist Party, said, "From the beginning it has been clearly revolutionary in its program and activities."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 119; also cited in Annual Report, H. R. 2, January 3, 1939, p. 80.*)

#### **NATURE FRIENDS OF AMERICA**

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization since 1935.  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

#### **NEGRO LABOR VICTORY COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. Cited as a Communist-front organization whose chairman is Ferdinand C. Smith, "high in the circles of \* \* \* the Communist Party."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 179 and 180.*)

**NEGRO PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 180.*)

**NEW CENTURY PUBLISHERS**

1. "An official Communist Party publishing house, which has published the works of William Z. Foster and Eugene Dennis, Communist Party chairman and executive secretary, respectively, as well as the theoretical magazine of the party known as Political Affairs and the Constitution of the Communist Party, U. S. A."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, pp. 7 and 35.*)

**NEW COMMITTEE FOR PUBLICATIONS**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

**NEW JERSEY COMMITTEE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS**

1. Cited as a "local auxiliary" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 82.*)

**NEW THEATRE LEAGUE**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 120, 171, and 177.*)

**NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS**

1. Cited as a local auxiliary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Its headquarters were at 1050 6th Avenue, New York City, and its executive secretary was Aaron Schneider.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, pp. 22, 49, and 63.*)

**NEW YORK CONFERENCE FOR INALIENABLE RIGHTS (See also Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights)**

1. Cited as a Communist front. It called a conference on February 14, 1941, at Mecca Temple, New York City, "to attack anti-sabotage legislation and the Rapp-Coudert Committee investigating subversive activities in the New York public-school system."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.*)

**NEW YORK CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS**

1. Cited as the former name for the Civil Rights Congress of New York.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 9.)*

**NEW YORK PEACE INSTITUTE**

1. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

*(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.)*

**NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE ON LEGISLATION FOR DEMOCRACY**

1. Title of a conference held February 14, 1941, at Mecca Temple, New York City, under the auspices of the New York Conference for Inalienable Rights in order "to attack antisabotage legislation and the Rapp-Coudert Committee investigating subversive activities in the New York public school system."

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)*

**NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL UNITY**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 133.)*

**NEW YORK TOM MOONEY COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as a Communist front. "For many years, the Communist Party organized widespread agitation around the Mooney case, and drew its members and followers into the agitation."

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 154.)*

**NEW YORK TRADE UNION COMMITTEE TO FREE EARL BROWDER**

1. Cited as among the projects and campaigns of the Communist Party. Browder was general secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A.

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 126.)*

**NEWARK PEACE ACTION COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 156.)*

**NON-PARTISAN COMMITTEE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS**

1. Cited as an "auxiliary organization" in Los Angeles of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. It was



established in January 1953 and it "requested funds to be sent in care of Mrs. John Clewe, 1234 West 40th Place, Los Angeles."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, pp. 67 and 68.*)

#### **NON-PARTISAN COMMITTEE FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF CONGRESSMAN VITO MARCANTONIO**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 112.*)

#### **NON-SECTARIAN COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL REFUGEES**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 152.*)

#### **NORTH AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY**

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9; and House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 146.*)

#### **NORTH AMERICAN SPANISH AID COMMITTEE (See also Emergency Conference to Save Spanish Refugees)**

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 82, 140, and 180.*)

#### **NORTH WESTCHESTER ROSENBERG COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as one of the "field units" in the New York area for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 63.*)

#### **NORTHERN CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE FOR PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES**

1. Cited as a local "peace" front organization in the San Francisco area which participated in the campaign of the American Peace Crusade.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 52.*)

**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA PEACE CRUSADE**

1. "From evidence obtained through investigation and testimony in 1955, the committee concludes that the same subversive intent which it found in the American Peace Crusade is inherent in its branches: The Southern California Peace Crusade, the Northern California Peace Crusade, and the San Diego Peace Forum. All of these misnamed 'peace' organizations continue to have a common objective: The dissemination of Communist propaganda aimed at discrediting the United States and promoting a dangerous relaxation in the ideological and military strength of our country."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, p. 25.)*

**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA ROSENBERG-SOBELL DEFENSE COMMITTEE**

1. Activities in the San Francisco area, in connection with the Communist propaganda campaign exploiting atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, were eventually "consolidated" in the above organization, located at 228 McAllister Street, San Francisco.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 122.)*

**OHIO COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE**

1. Cited as a "local auxiliary" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. "Executive secretary of the Ohio organization was Marjorie Posner, of Cleveland."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 82.)*

**OHIO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

1. Cited as an adjunct of the Communist Party.  
*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.)*
2. "Schools under patriotic and benevolent titles indoctrinate Communists and outsiders in the theory and practice of communism, train organizers and operatives, recruit new party members and sympathizers \* \* \* Schools of this type have been \* \* \* Ohio School of Social Sciences, Cleveland. \* \* \*"

*(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 1171, April 23, 1956, pp. 91 and 92.)*

**OKLAHOMA COMMITTEE TO DEFEND POLITICAL PRISONERS**

1. Cited as Communist.  
*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.)*
2. "The NCDPP [National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners] \* \* \* organized the Oklahoma Committee To Defend Political Prisoners; and solicited funds and sought to obtain as much Nation-wide publicity as possible on behalf of Robert Wood, Oklahoma State secretary of the Communist Party, and

his Communist codefendants in the recent syndicalism trials in that State."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.*)

#### **OKLAHOMA FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS**

1. Affiliate of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.  
(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7687.*)

#### **OKLAHOMA LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION**

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization "which operated for a period of time as the subdivision in Oklahoma of the Communist Political Association."  
(*Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney writing for the Attorney General, letter to Loyalty Review Board, dated May 22, 1952.*)

#### **OPEN LETTER FOR CLOSER COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION**

1. "A group of Communist Party stooges issued an open letter bearing the title given above."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 21.*)

#### **OPEN LETTER IN DEFENSE OF HARRY BRIDGES**

1. Cited as a Communist front.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 166.*)

#### **OPEN LETTER TO AMERICAN LIBERALS**

1. "In March 1937 a group of well-known Communists and Communist collaborators published an open letter bearing the title given above. The letter was a defense of the Moscow purge trials."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 21.*)

#### **ORMSBY VILLAGE FOR YOUTH (TOPANGA CANYON, CALIF.)**

1. Cited as "another example of an attempt by known Communists to indoctrinate and disaffect American youth."  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 10 and 11.*)

#### **PACIFIC NORTHWEST LABOR SCHOOL (Seattle, Wash.) (See also Seattle Labor School)**

1. Cited as Communist.  
(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

#### **PALO ALTO PEACE CLUB**

1. Cited as one of the "local 'peace' front organizations in the San Francisco area" which participated in the campaign of the American Peace Crusade in 1951.  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 52.*)

**PARTIDO DEL PUEBLO OF PANAMA (operating in the Canal Zone)**

1. The Communist Party of Panama and an organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.)

**PEACE INFORMATION CENTER (799 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)**

1. Cited as an organization which was responsible for circulating the Stockholm Peace Petition. Its executive director was Elizabeth Moos, an identified Communist.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, statement issued on the March of Treason, February 19, 1951, p. 2; and House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, pp. 40 and 42.)

2. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96, also p. 59.)

**PEOPLES EDUCATIONAL AND PRESS ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS**

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.)

**PEOPLE'S EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION (See People's Educational Center)****PEOPLE'S EDUCATIONAL CENTER**

1. Cited as a Communist and subversive organization which was incorporated under the name, Los Angeles Educational Association, and which is also known as People's University, People's School and People's Educational Association.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.)

**PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE OF APPLIED RELIGION**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.)

**PEOPLE'S RADIO FOUNDATION, INC.**

1. Included in a citation of the International Workers Order as a subversive and Communist organization.

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.)

**PEOPLE'S SCHOOL (See People's Educational Center)****PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY (See People's Educational Center)**

**PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD PEACE CONGRESS**

1. Cited as having been established as a result of the World Congress of Partisans of Peace (World Peace Congress), a part of the Communist "peace" drive.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 20.*)

**PHILADELPHIA COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE**

1. Cited as a "local auxiliary" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, which was "established publicly at a meeting at Town Hall [in Philadelphia] on October 14, 1952." Jean D. Frantjis was secretary of the Philadelphia group.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 78.*)

**PHILADELPHIA ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as one of the local organizations active in the Communist propaganda campaign exploiting atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 121.*)

**PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND ART**

1. Cited as an adjunct of the Communist Party.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)

2. "Schools under patriotic and benevolent titles indoctrinate Communists and outsiders in the theory and practice of communism, train organizers and operatives, recruit new party members and sympathizers. \* \* \* Schools of this type have been \* \* \* Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art \* \* \*."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, pp. 91 and 92.*)

**PHILADELPHIA WOMEN FOR PEACE (See Committee of Philadelphia Women for Peace)****PHOTO LEAGUE**

1. Cited as a subversive, Communist organization in New York City.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front which is "used to appeal to special occupational groups \* \* \*"

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

**POLONIA SOCIETY OF THE IWO**

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

**PRESTES DEFENSE COMMITTEE**

1. A "Communist organization \* \* \* defending Luiz Carlos Prestes, leading Brazilian Communist and former member of the executive committee of the Communist International."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 112.*)

**PRISONERS' RELIEF COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as a "Communist" organization "which solicited financial help for Communist Party leaders arrested under the Smith Act."  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 20 and 21.*)

**PROFESSIONALS FOR CLEMENCY**

1. Cited as an "auxiliary unit" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, pp. 23 and 42.*)

**PROGRESSIVE COMMITTEE TO REBUILD AMERICAN LABOR PARTY**

1. "The Communist wing of the American Labor Party."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 102 and 127.*)

**PROGRESSIVE GERMAN-AMERICANS**

1. Cited as Communist. Organization also known as Progressive German-Americans of Chicago.  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

**PROGRESSIVE PARTY**

1. "Communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties forming political front organizations such as the Progressive Party. \* \* \* The Communists are thus enabled to present their candidates for elective office under other than a straight Communist label."  
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

**PROGRESSIVE WOMEN'S COUNCIL**

1. "An outright affiliate of the Communist Party, headed by Rose Nelson."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 153.*)

**PROLETARIAN PARTY OF AMERICA**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)
2. "\* \* \* the history of the Communist movement in the United States is replete with constant bickerings. \* \* \* Some [dis-

sending groups] broke off completely and formed other organizations. One of the first groups thus created was the Proletarian Party of America, formed in 1920. \* \* \* [It] claims to be the real Marxist party and that all other so-called Communists are impostors. The organization is still active, but its field is limited to but few States, including Illinois, and Michigan."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 141.*)

#### PROMPT PRESS

1. "Prints the bulk of the literature issued by the Communist Party and its affiliates and is reliably known to be owned by the Communist Party."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7685.*)

#### PROVISIONAL INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION COMMITTEE OF NEGRO WORKERS

1. "The international Communist movement among Negroes throughout the world is known as the Provisional International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers. This is a section of the Red International of Labor Unions, which is a part of the Third (Communist) International which directs the activities of Communist movements in labor unions."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 81.*)

#### PROVISIONAL WESTERN REGIONAL SOBELL COMMITTEE

1. Cited as one of the organizations currently active in the Communist propaganda campaign exploiting atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. On October 5, 1955, the Daily People's World reported the establishment of the above committee "to expand the campaign for vindication of Morton Sobell." "This organization comprised 'permanent committees' in Los Angeles, San Francisco, East Oakland, Berkeley, Hayward, Palo Alto, Marin County and Petaluma, Calif."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 129.*)

#### PUBLIC USE OF ARTS COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front which was organized by the Communist-controlled Artists Union.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 112.*)

#### QUEENS ROSENBERG COMMITTEE

1. Cited as one of the "field units" in the New York area for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 63.*)

**REFUGEE SCHOLARSHIP AND PEACE CAMPAIGN**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 87.*)

**REICHSTAG FIRE TRIAL ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as a Communist front which was formed in December, 1943, by prominent Communists and Communist sympathizers to honor Georgi Dimitrov, former head of the Communist International.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 112 and 156.*)

**REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS LEAGUE**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

**ROBERT MARSHALL FOUNDATION**

1. "This fund of more than a million dollars, which originated with the rich man's son whose name it bears, has been one of the principal sources for the money with which to finance the Communist Party's fronts generally in recent years."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 50.*)

**ROMANIAN-AMERICAN FRATERNAL SOCIETY**

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

**ROSENBERG COMMITTEE OF THE BRONX**

1. Cited as one of the "most active" of the "field units" in the New York area for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Its chairman was Joseph Gingold.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 63.*)

**ROSLYN ROSENBERG COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as one of the "field units" in the New York area for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 63.*)

**RUSSIAN AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL CORP.**

1. An organization active in 1922 whose purpose was the operation of the textile and clothing industry in Russia. It "had a political as well as a business interest in the Bolshevik revolution." It "was eventually a complete flop."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 74 and 76.*)



**RUSSIAN RECONSTRUCTION FARMS, INC.**

1. Cited as a Communist enterprise which was directed by Harold Ware, son of the well-known Communist Ella Reeve Bloor. It received funds from the Garland Fund.

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 76.)*

**ST. LOUIS COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL**

1. Cited as the name subsequently adopted by the St. Louis Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, a local auxiliary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 83.)*

**ST. LOUIS COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE**

1. Cited as a "local auxiliary" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Its chairman was Haven P. Perkins.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 83.)*

**SAMUEL ADAMS SCHOOL (Boston, Mass.)**

1. Cited as an adjunct of the Communist Party.

*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.)*

2. "Schools under patriotic and benevolent titles indoctrinate Communists and outsiders in the theory and practice of communism, train organizers and operatives, recruit new party members and sympathizers \* \* \* Schools of this type have been \* \* \* Samuel Adams School, Boston \* \* \*"

*(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, pp. 91 and 92.)*

**SAN DIEGO PEACE FORUM**

1. "From evidence obtained through investigation and testimony in 1955, the committee concludes that the same subversive intent which it found in the American Peace Crusade is inherent in its branches; The Southern California Peace Crusade, the Northern California Peace Crusade, and the San Diego Peace Forum. All of these misnamed 'peace' organizations continue to have a common objective: The dissemination of Communist propaganda aimed at discrediting the United States and promoting a dangerous relaxation in the ideological and military strength of our country."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, H. R. 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, p. 25.)*

**SAN FRANCISCO LABOR CONFERENCE FOR PEACE**

1. Cited as one of the "local 'peace' front organizations in the San Francisco area" which participated in the campaign of the American Peace Crusade in 1951.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 52.)*

**SAN FRANCISCO ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as one of the local organizations active in the Communist propaganda campaign exploiting atomic spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. It was located at 228 McAllister Street.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 122.)*

**SCHAPPES DEFENSE COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as Communist.

*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.)*

2. "A front organization with a strictly Communist objective, namely, the defense of a self-admitted Communist who was convicted of perjury in the courts of New York." Morris U. Schappes "was on the teaching staff of the College of the City of New York for a period of 13 years. In 1936 his superior on the college faculty refused to recommend him for reappointment. This action led to prolonged agitation by the Communist Party."

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 71.)*

**SCHNEIDERMAN-DARCY DEFENSE COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as Communist.

*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.)*

**SCHOOL FOR DEMOCRACY**

1. "In 1941, the Communists established a school in New York City which was known as the School for Democracy (now merged with the Workers School into the Jefferson School of Social Science)." The above "was established by Communist teachers ousted from the public school system of New York City."

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 89 and 168.)*

**SCHOOL OF JEWISH STUDIES**

1. Cited as an adjunct in New York City of the Communist Party.  
*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.)*
2. "Schools under patriotic and benevolent titles indoctrinate Communists and outsiders in the theory and practice of communism, train organizers and operatives, recruit new party members and

sympathizers. \* \* \* Schools of this type have been \* \* \* School of Jewish Studies, New York."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, pp. 91 and 92.*)

#### SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL CONFERENCE FOR WORLD PEACE (See Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace)

#### SCOTTSBORO DEFENSE COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 82; and House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 177.*)

#### SEATTLE LABOR SCHOOL (See also Pacific Northwest Labor School)

1. Cited as an "adjunct of the Communist Party."

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)

2. "Schools under patriotic and benevolent titles indoctrinate Communists and outsiders in the theory and practice of communism, train organizers and operatives, recruit new party members and sympathizers \* \* \* Schools of this type have been \* \* \* Seattle Labor School, Seattle \* \* \*"

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, pp. 91 and 92.*)

#### SECOND WORLD CONGRESS OF THE DEFENDERS OF PEACE (See World Peace Congress)

#### SECOND WORLD CONGRESS OF THE PARTISANS OF PEACE (See World Peace Congress)

#### SECOND WORLD PEACE CONGRESS (See World Peace Congress)

#### SECOND WORLD STUDENT CONGRESS (See World Student Congress)

#### SERBIAN-AMERICAN FRATERNAL SOCIETY

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

#### SERBIAN VIDOVDAN COUNCIL

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948 and September 21, 1948.*)

#### SLOVAK WORKERS SOCIETY

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

#### SLOVENIAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

**SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY** (*See also American Committee for European Workers' Relief*)

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947 and September 21, 1948.*)

2. "A dissident Communist group not affiliated with the Communist International nor officially recognized by either the Communist hierarchy in Moscow or the Communist Party, U. S. A. Essentially, however, both the official and unofficial groups base themselves upon the teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. The Socialist Workers Party are followers of Leon Trotsky, who was expelled from the Russian Communist Party. The official Communists are followers of Joseph Stalin."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, p. 141; also cited in House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, pp. 141 and 142.*)

**SOCIALIST YOUTH LEAGUE** (*See also Workers Party, 1940-1948*)

1. Cited as a Communist organization.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

**SOUTH WESTCHESTER ROSENBERG COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as a "field unit" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. It was active in the New York area comprising Yonkers, New Rochelle, Mamaroneck, White Plains and Rye.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 63.*)

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS**

1. Cited as an "auxiliary organization" of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. It was established in January 1953 and "consisted of the 20 members of a delegation from Los Angeles who had flown to Washington on January 3 to appeal 'in person' to the President."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 67.*)

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PEACE CRUSADE**

1. "From evidence obtained through investigation and testimony in 1955, the committee concludes that the same subversive intent which it found in the American Peace Crusade is inherent in its branches; the Southern California Peace Crusade, the Northern California Peace Crusade, and the San Diego Peace Forum. All of these misnamed 'peace' organizations continue to have a common objective: The dissemination of Communist propaganda aimed at discrediting the United States and promoting a danger-

ous relaxation in the ideological and military strength of our country."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, H. R. 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 25-27.*)

#### **SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE**

1. Cited as a Communist front which received money from the Robert Marshall Foundation, one of the principal sources of funds by which many Communist fronts operate.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 147.*)

2. Cited as a Communist-front organization "which seeks to attract southern liberals on the basis of its seeming interest in the problems of the South" although its "professed interest in southern welfare is simply an expedient for larger aims serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in the United States."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592 on the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, June 16, 1947.*)

#### **SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH CONGRESS**

1. Cited as subversive and among the affiliates and committees of the Communist Party, U. S. A., which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9.*)

3. Cited as "surreptitiously controlled" by the Young Communist League.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 271 on the American Youth for Democracy, April 17, 1947, p. 14.*)

#### **SPANISH REFUGEE APPEAL**

1. Cited as a "subsidiary" of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, through which the JAFRC "engaged in political activity instead of confining its operation under the Presidential directive by which they operate \* \* \*."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2233, June 7, 1946, p. 43; also pp. 27 and 37.*)

2. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* Spanish Refugee Appeal. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.*)

#### **SPANISH REFUGEE RELIEF CAMPAIGN**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9.*)

**STOCKHOLM PEACE PETITION (See World Peace Appeal)****STRAIGHT ARROW CAMP (Golden's Bridge, N. Y.)**

1. "The Communist management of six camps in New York State and another in California was exposed by committee investigations and hearings." Listed among these is Straight Arrow Camp, "a day camp serving 85 children" and directed by Morris Salz.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 2 and 10.)*

**STUDENT CONGRESS AGAINST WAR**

1. "During the Christmas holidays of 1932, the Student Congress Against War was convened at the University of Chicago. This gathering was held at the direct instigation of the (Amsterdam) World Congress Against War. The Chicago Congress was completely controlled by the Communists of the National Student League. \* \* \* The gathering ended its sessions by adopting the program of the (Amsterdam) World Congress Against War which, as has been pointed out, called for 'the turning of imperialist war into civil war.' For many years, the latter slogan represented one of the chief objectives of the Communist movement throughout the world."

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 119.)*

**SWEETHEARTS OF SERVICEMEN**

1. "A division of the AYD born during the last war is the organization known as the Sweethearts of Servicemen. Its maiden effort was a delegation of 75 young women who arrived in Washington to petition Congress 'to give their soldier boy friends and husbands the chance to vote in the 1944 Presidential elections.' "

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 271 on the American Youth for Democracy, April 17, 1947, p. 12.)*

**TOM PAINE SCHOOL**

1. Cited as an adjunct in Westchester, N. Y., of the Communist Party.  
*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.)*

**TOM PAINE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**

1. Cited as an adjunct in Philadelphia, Pa., of the Communist Party.  
*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.)*

**TOWN MEETING OF YOUTH**

1. Cited as a Communist front in Washington, D. C.  
*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 167.)*

**TRADE UNION ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

1. Set up in 1937 by the International Labor Defense, legal arm of the Communist Party.  
*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 89.)*

**TRADE UNION COMMITTEE FOR THE REPEAL OF THE SMITH ACT**

1. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* Trade Union Committee for the Repeal of the Smith Act. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

*(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)*

**TRADE-UNION COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 154.)*

**TRADE-UNION COMMITTEE TO PUT AMERICA BACK TO WORK**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 140.)*

**TRADE-UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE**

1. "Affiliate of the Red International of Labor Unions, which was the trade-union bureau of the Comintern \* \* \*. In 1929 the Trade-Union Educational League became the Trade-Union Unity League."

*(Attorney General Francis Biddle, in re Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10.)*

2. "Zinoviev, Losowsky, and Lenin proceeded during the next 12 months to organize the Trade-Union Educational League. This project was put under the control of and made amenable, as far as its work was concerned, to the central executive committee of the Communist Party of America, and it remains so today. William Z. Foster was selected to lead this movement. In the spring of 1921 he went to Russia, and the understanding was that he went there to get his instructions for the organization of the Trade-Union Educational League, gather facts about the Communist work in Soviet Russia, the functioning of Communist ideas and theories, and learn how the officials of the Communist International wanted these ideas and theories applied in America through the Trade-Union Educational League."

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, pp. 47 and 48.)*

3. "[William Z.] Foster's Trade-Union Educational League was accepted by the Russian Communists as the organization through which the Communists were to operate" under a plan to capture the American Federation of Labor.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on Organized Communism in the United States, House Report 1694, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 79.)*

**TRADE-UNION UNITY LEAGUE**

1. "In 1929 the Trade-Union Educational League became the Trade-Union Unity League \* \* \* The TUUL, as it was called, openly supported and was dominated by the Communist Party."  
(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, in re Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front directly controlled by the Communist Party. It was headed by William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, U. S. A.; was composed of some 20 Communist unions and was affiliated with the Red International of Labor Unions of Moscow.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 94 and 124; also cited in Annual Reports, H. R. 2, January 3, 1939, p. 63, and H. R. 1476, January 3, 1940, pp. 8 and 9.*)

**TRADE UNION WOMEN'S COMMITTEE FOR PEACE**

1. "Another Communist front which was integrated with the American Peace Mobilization in the Communist Party's drive against America's military preparedness."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 155 and 156.*)

**UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN FRATERNAL UNION**

1. Cited as Communist and among the "national group societies of International Workers Order."  
(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

**UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS**

1. "Prior to the organizational convention of the Workers' Alliance, called by Herbert Benjamin, who makes no secret of his membership in the Communist Party and of his allegiance to the Soviet Union and the Third (Communist) International of Russia; and David Lasser, a Socialist, pro-Communist and pro-Soviet, a number of unemployed movements had been set up in the United States. The two largest of these were the 'unemployed leagues' and the 'unemployed councils,' organized and directed by the above-mentioned individuals." The unemployed councils later became the Workers Alliance.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2, January 3, 1939, pp. 72 and 74.*)

**UNION OF AMERICAN CROATIANS**

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization formerly known as the National Council of Americans of Croatian Descent.  
(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

**UNION OF CONCERTED PEACE EFFORTS**

1. Cited as a Communist front, a leader of which was Clarence Hathaway, then editor of the Daily Worker.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 154.*)



**UNITED AMERICAN ARTISTS**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1811 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 129.*)

**UNITED AMERICAN SPANISH AID COMMITTEE (See also American Rescue Ship Mission)**

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released July 25, 1949.*)

2. "In 1937-38, the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for the support of the Spanish Loyalist cause, recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief organizations." Among these was the above Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1811 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 82 and 138.*)

3. Cited as one in a "series of Communist enterprises which have dealt with Spain and the Spanish Civil War." Merged with the American Committee to Save Refugees and the Exiled Writers Committee to form the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2233, June 7, 1946, p. 27.*)

**UNITED COMMITTEE OF SOUTH SLAVIC AMERICANS**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. Cited as "Communist-controlled."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, p. 75, see also pp. 42-45.*)

**UNITED COMMUNIST PARTY (May 1920 to May 1921)**

1. " \* \* \* the American Communist movement \* \* \* has changed its name and program on a number of occasions since 1919 \* \* \*. A convention lasting 7 days was held in May 1920 and resulted in the formation of the United Communist Party by merging the group splintered from the Communist Party of America with the Communist Labor Party \* \* \*. A year later the remainder of the Communist Party of America merged with the United Communist Party. As a result of this merger, a new Constitution and Program of the Communist Party of America was adopted in May 1921 \* \* \*." The United Communist Party designation was dropped.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on "Organized Communism in the United States," May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, pp. 2, 47 and 51; also cited in House Report 209 on "The Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power," April 1, 1947, pp. 15 and 17; and House Report 2244 on "The Communist Conspiracy," Part I, Section E, May 29, 1956, p. 3.*)

**UNITED HARLEM TENANTS AND CONSUMERS ORGANIZATION**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

**UNITED MAY DAY COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as subversive and among the affiliates and committees of the Communist Party, U. S. A., which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)
2. Found to be a "Communist-front organization" and ordered to register as such with the Attorney General of the United States.  
(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Decision of April 27, 1956.*)

**UNITED MAY DAY CONFERENCE**

1. "Engineered by the Communist Party for its 1937 May Day demonstrations" and also organized by the party in 1938.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 124 and 139.*)

**UNITED MAY DAY PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE**

1. "The May Day parade in New York City is an annual mobilization of Communist strength." Ferdinand Smith, high in the circles of the Communist Party, was a "member of the United May Day Provisional Committee in 1939, vice chairman of the same committee in 1940, and cochairman in 1941."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 179.*)

**UNITED NEGRO AND ALLIED VETERANS OF AMERICA**

1. Cited as subversive and among the affiliates and committees of the Communist Party, U. S. A., which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)
2. Cited as a Communist front "formed to provoke racial friction."  
(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 92.*)

**UNITED STATES CONGRESS AGAINST WAR**

1. "The American League Against War and Fascism was formally organized at the First United States Congress Against War and Fascism held in New York City, September 29 to October 1, 1933. \* \* \* The program of the first congress called for the end of the Roosevelt policies of imperialism and for the support of the peace policies of the Soviet Union, for opposition to all attempts to weaken the Soviet Union. \* \* \* Subsequent congresses in 1934 and 1936 reflected the same program."  
(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7683.*)
2. "Convened in St. Nicholas Arena, New York City, on September 29, 1933 \* \* \* it was completely under the control of the

Communist Party. Earl Browder was a leading figure in all its deliberations. In his report to the Communist International, Browder stated: "The Congress from the beginning was led by our party quite openly."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 119; also cited in Annual Reports, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 11; and House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 14.*)

#### UNITED STATES SERVICE & SHIPPING, INC.

1. " \* \* \* organized by [Jacob] Golos in 1941", it served as "a cover for Soviet espionage activity."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on The Shameful Years, House Report 1229, January 8, 1952, originally released December 30, 1951, p. 58.*)

#### UNITED STATES VETERANS COUNCIL (See Council of United States Veterans)

#### UNITED STATES YOUTH SPONSORING COMMITTEE, WORLD PEACE APPEAL

1. Cited as the organization which handled the circulation of the "Stockholm peace petition" among youth.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 41.*)

#### UNITED STUDENT PEACE COMMITTEE

1. "The American Student Union \* \* \* announced that it set up the 'front' movement, the United Student Peace Committee, in 1938, which has brought into its front 17 national youth organizations."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2, January 3, 1939, p. 80.*)

#### UNITED TOILERS

1. Cited as a "dissenting group" within the Communist movement in the United States. Formed by secessionists from the Workers Party of America, the United Toilers had as its official organ, Workers Challenge, edited by Harry Wicks. "Like most splinter groups, the United Toilers withered away."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, pp. 142, and 143.*)

#### UNITED YOUTH COMMITTEE AGAINST LYNCHING

1. Cited as a Communist front in which the Communist Party and Young Communist League officially participated.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 155.*)

#### VALLEY STREAM ROSENBERG COMMITTEES

1. Cited as one of the "field units" in the New York area for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 63.*)

# **VETERANS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS OF NEW YORK**

1. Cited as a subversive affiliate of the subversive Civil Rights Congress.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)

# **VETERANS FOR PEACE (See also American Veterans for Peace)**

1. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.*)

# **VETERANS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. "In 1937-38, the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for the support of the Spanish Loyalist cause, recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief organizations." Among these was the above.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 82.*)

3. Cited as a Communist-front organization consisting of "American boys who were induced by various illegal and deceptive methods to participate in the Communist Loyalist War in Spain." Its offices were located at 13 Astor Place, New York City.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2233, June 7, 1946, pp. 29 and 40.*)

4. Found to be a "Communist-front organization" and ordered to register as such with the Attorney General of the United States.

(*Subversive Activities Control Board, Decision of December 21, 1955.*)

# **VIRGINIA LEAGUE FOR PEOPLES EDUCATION**

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 11, 1950.*)

# **WALT WHITMAN SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**

1. Cited as an adjunct in Newark, N. J., of the Communist Party.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947.*)

# **WASHINGTON BOOK SHOP (ASSOCIATION) (See Washington Cooperative Bookshop)**

# **WASHINGTON CIO COMMITTEE TO REINSTATE HELEN MILLER (District of Columbia)**

1. "In 1941 the Department of Labor discharged one Helen Miller on the ground that she was a member of the Communist Party. The Communists and Communist sympathizers of the District of

Columbia and vicinity organized the Washington CIO Committee To Reinstate Helen Miller."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 113.*)

#### WASHINGTON COMMITTEE FOR AID TO CHINA (District of Columbia)

1. Cited as a Communist-controlled organization.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 143.*)

#### WASHINGTON COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION (District of Columbia)

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. An "affiliate" or "local chapter" of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. "The program of the Washington committee followed that of the national federation. National Communist leaders have addressed its meetings, and conferences sponsored by it have been attended by representatives of prominent Communist-front organizations." Many of its members were active in the American Peace Mobilization.

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, pp. 7688 and 7689.*)

3. "When the American League for Peace and Democracy was dissolved in February 1940 its successor in Washington was called the Washington Committee for Democratic Action." The latter was affiliated with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 22, and House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 143.*)

#### WASHINGTON COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE (Washington State)

1. Cited as a local auxiliary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. It "was reported by the Daily Worker on February 6, 1953, as having scheduled a 'Clemency Float' for display through downtown Seattle."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 64.*)

#### WASHINGTON COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE (District of Columbia)

1. Cited as a local auxiliary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. "The headquarters of the Washington organization also comprised the Washington office of the National Committee, which contributed nearly \$4,000 for its maintenance." Chairmanship of the local organization was successively held by Ethel Weichbrod and John B. Stone.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 66.*)

## WASHINGTON COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION

1. Cited as Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)

2. Cited as a Communist-front organization.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, H. R. 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, p. 28.*)

WASHINGTON COOPERATIVE BOOKSHOP <sup>1</sup> (District of Columbia)

1. Cited as subversive and Communist under the name "Washington Book Shop Association."

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.*)

2. "The Washington Cooperative Book Shop, under the name 'The Book Shop Association,' was incorporated in the District of Columbia in 1938. \* \* \* It maintains a book shop and art gallery at 916 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., where literature is sold and meetings and lectures held.

"Evidence of Communist penetration or control is reflected in the following: Among its stock the establishment has offered prominently for sale books and literature identified with the Communist Party and certain of its affiliates and front organizations \* \* \* certain of the officers and employees of the book shop, including its manager and executive secretary, have been in close contact with local officials of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7688.*)

3. Cited as a Communist front under the name "Washington Book Shop."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 150.*)

## WASHINGTON FRIENDS OF SPANISH DEMOCRACY (District of Columbia)

1. "In 1937-38, the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for the support of the Spanish Loyalist cause, recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief organizations." Among these was the above.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 82.*)

WASHINGTON PEACE MOBILIZATION (District of Columbia) (*See also American Peace Mobilization*)

1. Cited as a Communist-controlled organization which participated in the White House picket line during the Hitler-Stalin Pact.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 143.*)

<sup>1</sup> This organization was originally incorporated in Washington, D. C., on June 23, 1938, as the Book Shop Association and reincorporated June 10, 1941, as Washington Cooperative Bookshop. It has also been referred to variously as the Bookshop, Washington Bookshop, Washington Bookshop Association, etc.

**WASHINGTON PENSION UNION**

1. "The [Communist] party achieved 'tremendous' political influence in the [Pacific Northwest] area by its control of organizations such as the Washington Pension Union. \* \* \*

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, H. R. 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 3 and 28.*)

**WEST SIDE ROSENBERG COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as one of the "field units" in the New York area for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 63.*)

**WESTERN WRITERS CONGRESS**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 94.*)

**WINGDALE LODGE (Wingdale, N. Y.)**

1. "The Committee is convinced that Wingdale Lodge [incorporated in March 1955] is no less a Communist project than its predecessor, Camp Unity."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, H. R. 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 9 and 10.*)

**WISCONSIN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL LEGISLATION**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist.

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.*)

**WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION<sup>1</sup>**

1. Cited as a Communist front "which was founded and supported at all times by the International Communist movement." Also cited as an "organization [which] frankly stated that it intended to follow the lead of the Soviet Union, 'the only country truly working for peace' and which joined in issuing the call for the World Peace Congress, held in Paris in April 1949."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1953 on the Congress of American Women, April 26, 1950, originally released October 23, 1949, p. 1; and House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 71.*)

2. Cited as being among "international Communist fronts \* \* \* functioning at the present time."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 93, also p. 59.*)

<sup>1</sup> Also referred to as International Democratic Women's Federation, and World Federation of Democratic Women.

**WORKERS ALLIANCE**

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization "since April 1936."

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948; and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to the Loyalty Review Board dated August 31, 1951.)

2. A "Communist penetrated organization."

(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7684.)

3. "Among the successes in its 'front' movements, the Communists point to the 'Workers' Alliance of America.'" It was created in 1936 and organized "in practically every relief project in the country." It was "apparently patterned after the 'Unemployed Councils of St. Petersburg,' Russia, set up in 1906 as a part of the Communist front there. As the councils in Russia staged sit-down strikes, so also did the Alliance stage sit-down strikes in various State legislatures and relief bureaus in our country."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2, January 3, 1939, pp. 72-74; also cited in Annual Reports, H. R. 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 9, and H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 22; and in House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 147.)

**WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA (August 1925 to March 1929)**

1. " \* \* \* the American Communist movement \* \* \* has changed its name and program on a number of occasions since 1919 \* \* \*" At a convention in Chicago on August 21, 1925, the Workers Party of America was reorganized into the Workers (Communist) Party of America. The latter organization, at a convention in New York City, March 1-10, 1929, assumed the name, Communist Party of the United States of America.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on "Organized Communism in the United States," May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, pp. 2, 80, 89 and 90; also cited in House Report 209 on "The Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power," April 1, 1947, pp. 16 and 17; and House Report 2244 on "The Communist Conspiracy," Part I, Section E, May 29, 1956, p. 3.)

**WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS**

1. An "official Communist Party publishing agency."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 8; also cited in Annual Report, H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 18.)

2. "Official Communist Party, U. S. A., publishing house."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, pp. 72 and 80.)



**WORKERS PARTY (1940-1948)** (*See also Independent Socialist League; Socialist Youth League*)

1. Cited as a subversive and Communist organization "including [the] Socialist Youth League." It seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means." "In its official organ, Labor Action of April 1949, the Workers Party announced that at the fifth national convention it had voted to relinquish the name of the Workers Party and adopt the name of the Independent Socialist League."

(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948, and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 29, 1949.*)

**WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA (December 1921 to August 1925)**

1. "In December 1921 the Workers Party of America was formed as a camouflage for the real Communist Party of America which maintained its existence underground. In 1925 the official name was changed to Workers (Communist) Party of America, and at a convention held in March 1929,<sup>1</sup> the Communists finally threw off all camouflage and boldly came out into the open as the Communist Party of the United States of America."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2, January 3, 1939, p. 17.*)

2. " \* \* \* the American Communist movement \* \* \* has changed its name and program on a number of occasions since 1919 \* \* \*. In December 1921, the Workers Party of America was formed as an open and legal organization while the Communist Party of America remained underground." At a convention in Chicago on August 21, 1925, the Workers Party of America was reorganized as the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on "Organized Communism in the United States," May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, pp. 2, 69 and 80; also cited in House Report 209 on "The Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power," April 1, 1947, pp. 16 and 17; and House Report 2244 on "The Communist Conspiracy," Part I, Section E, May 29, 1956, p. 3.*)

**WORKERS PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES** (*See American Workers Party*)**WORKERS SCHOOL (New York City)**

1. Cited as "an official Communist Party school" located at 35 East Twelfth Street, New York City, which was also headquarters of the Communist Party. Instructors were always members of the Communist Party. It later merged with the School for Democracy to become the Jefferson School of Social Science.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 89 and 168.*)

<sup>1</sup> Incorrectly appears as 1928 in H. R. 2.

**WORKMEN'S EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION**

1. Cited as a Communist organization.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 94.*)

**WORLD CONGRESS AGAINST WAR**

1. "In August 1932 the Communist International sponsored an international gathering at Amsterdam which was known as the World Congress Against War. That gathering called upon the proletariat of the world to prepare to 'turn imperialist war into civil war.' The delegates to the Amsterdam congress were instructed to organize in their respective countries national branches to be affiliated with the world organization. In the United States, in the fall of 1932, the American Committee for Struggle Against War was organized in response to these instructions."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 119; also cited in Annual Report, H. R. 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 10.*)

**WORLD CONGRESS FOR PEACE (See World Peace Congress)****WORLD CONGRESS OF INTELLECTUALS**

1. Among the different forms assumed by the "Communist 'peace' movement" is the World Congress of Intellectuals. The Congress "hailed by the Communist press and radio" was held at Wroclaw (Breslau), Poland, August 25-28, 1948." The Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace was held as a follow-up of this gathering in Poland.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378, on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 1, also pp. 8-10; and House Report 1954, Review of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, pp. 2-6.*)

**WORLD CONGRESS OF PARTISANS OF PEACE (See World Peace Congress)****WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC WOMEN (See Women's International Democratic Federation)****WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH**

1. "The AYD (American Youth for Democracy) is affiliated with the World Federation of Democratic Youth, which was founded in London in November 1945 by delegates from over 50 nations. \* \* \* From the outset the World Federation of Democratic Youth demonstrated that it was far more interested in serving as a pressure group in behalf of Soviet foreign policy than it was in the specific problems of international youth. \* \* \* So strong was the Communist domination at the London conference that it aroused the deepest concern of the English bishops." Also cited as one of the "long established Soviet-controlled international organizations" which "speak identical lines of propaganda and stand together on all phases of Soviet foreign policy" and which has "affiliated organizations in the United States,

which consequently have also been turned into instruments in the 'peace' campaign."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 271 on the American Youth for Democracy, April 17, 1947, pp. 12 and 13; and House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 77.*)

2. Cited as being among "international Communist fronts \* \* \* functioning at the present time."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 93, also p. 59.*)

#### WORLD FEDERATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS

1. Cited as "another international Communist-front organization" which seeks to win scientists to the Communist cause.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 83.*)

2. Cited as being among "international Communist fronts \* \* \* functioning at the present time."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 93, also p. 59.*)

#### WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

1. Cited as "part of a solar system of international Communist-front organizations which have been established in recent years \* \* \*" "American supporters include the left-wing unions within the Congress of Industrial Organizations."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1953 on the Congress of American Women, April 26, 1950, originally released October 23, 1949, p. 1.*)

2. Cited as "Communist-dominated."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 93, also p. 59.*)

#### WORLD PEACE APPEAL (also known as Stockholm Peace Petition)

1. "The Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress met \* \* \* in Stockholm, Sweden, between March 15 and 19, 1950 \* \* \* to launch the boldest and most far-reaching maneuver of the whole Communist peace movement—the world-wide circulation of 'peace' petitions \* \* \*

"The launching of the world-wide drive for signatures to a so-called World Peace Appeal \* \* \* is the \* \* \* most extensive piece of psychological warfare ever conducted by any organization on a world scale \* \* \* The World Peace Appeal was launched 3 months before the outbreak of Communist armed aggression against South Korea. Obviously the appeal was intended as a smoke screen for such aggression."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, pp. 29, 31 and 32.*)

**WORLD PEACE CIRCLE OF HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.**

1. Cited as a "local Communist front" which gave its support to the American Peace Crusade in 1951.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 52.*)

**WORLD PEACE CONGRESS<sup>1</sup>**

1. Cited as being among Communist "peace" conferences which "have been organized under Communist initiative in various countries throughout the world as part of a campaign against the North Atlantic Defense Pact."

The first Congress was held in Paris, April 20-23, 1949, and the Second World Peace Congress was originally scheduled to be held in Sheffield, England, November 13-19, 1950, but, upon denial of visas to many delegates by the British Government, was held in Warsaw, Poland, November 16-22, 1950.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, pp. 16, 36, and 37; also cited in House Report 1954 on the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, April 26, 1950, originally released April 19, 1949, p. 10.*)

2. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96, also pp. 59 and 93.*)

**WORLD PEACE COUNCIL**

1. Cited as having been formed at the conclusion of the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw and which was heralded by the Moscow radio as "the expression of the determination of the peoples to take into their own hands the struggle for peace."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 38.*)

**WORLD STUDENT CONGRESS**

1. "Immediately after the conclusion of the Budapest [World Youth] Festival, the Communist leaders planned another world youth demonstration. The Council of the International Union of Students met in Sofia, Bulgaria, during September 1949 and decided to stage a Second World Student Congress in Prague during 1950; the First World Student Congress was the 1946 gathering at which the IUS was formally created. This Second World Student Congress met August 14-28, 1950, in Prague."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 78.*)

<sup>1</sup> Also known as the World Congress of Partisans of Peace and the World Congress of Defenders of Peace.

**WORLD TOURISTS, INC.**

1. Cited as an organization "used as a cover for Soviet espionage activities."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on The Shameful Years, H. R. 1229, January 8, 1952, originally released December 30, 1951, pp. 16 and 58.)*

**WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS**

1. Cited as a Communist conference held in the summer of 1938 at Vassar College.

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 183; also cited in Annual Report, H. R. 2, January 3, 1939, p. 82.)*

**WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL**

1. Cited as having been held from August 14-28, 1949, in Budapest, with the cooperation of American Youth for a Free World and the World Federation of Democratic Youth; the delegates to this festival were usually led by the Soviet delegation. The United States was represented by a delegation of 175 students.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, pp. 77 and 78.)*

**YANKS ARE NOT COMING COMMITTEE**

1. The Communist Party was "the principal agent" in "the Yanks Are Not Coming movement." This Communist Party slogan in the day of the Stalin-Hitler pact was formulated by Mike Quinna, Daily Worker columnist.

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 17, 95, and 100.)*

**YIDDISHER KULTUR FARBAND**

1. Cited as subversive and Communist, and an affiliate of the Communist Party, U. S. A., which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released July 25, 1949.)*

**YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE**

1. Cited as a "subversive," "Communist" organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

*(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948.)*

2. Cited as "organized and maintained under strict Communist Party control" and as having "direct connections with Moscow in addition to indirect connections through the Communist Party."

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 1476, January 3, 1940, pp. 8 and 9.)*

3. "On October 15, 1943, a special convention of the Young Communist League was held at Manhattan Center at Thirty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue in New York City. At this conven-

tion the Young Communist League officially transformed itself into the American Youth for Democracy."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 271 on the American Youth for Democracy, April 17, 1947, p. 2.*)

#### YOUNG PEOPLE'S GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE

1. Cited as a Communist front "active in the recent peace offensive after World War II."

(*Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 96.*)

#### YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

1. A Communist enterprise "later known as the Young Communist League and still later as American Youth for Democracy."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 76.*)

## PART II

### PUBLICATIONS CITED AS COMMUNIST OR COMMUNIST-FRONT BY FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

#### ACTION NOW

1. "Official organ of the Civil Rights Congress."  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1115 on the Civil Rights Congress, November 17, 1947, originally released September 2, 1947, p. 6.*)

#### AMERASIA

1. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" magazine which was "so closely linked into the IPR [Institute of Pacific Relations] system that the IPR family ordinarily treated it as simply another of their own publications." Frederick V. Field was owner of 50 percent of the stock of Amerasia and was for more than three years chairman of its editorial board. "When it ceased publication after the arrest in what has been known as the Amerasia case in 1945, the subscription list was taken over by the Far Eastern Survey, official publication of the IPR."  
(*Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 71, 95, 145 and 146.*)

#### CHALLENGE

1. Cited as a publication which "began in March 1950 under the sponsorship of the Labor Youth League" and which "was endorsed by William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party."  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 81.*)

#### CHAMPION LABOR MONTHLY

1. "An official organ of the Young Communist League."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 102.*)

#### CHAMPION OF YOUTH (or Champion)

1. "Official organ of the Young Communist League and also of the International Workers Order."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 17; also cited in House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 139.*)

#### CHINA TODAY

1. Cited as the "official organ" of the Communist-controlled American Friends of the Chinese People. There was a "close interlocking" of China Today with the Institute of Pacific Relations.  
(*Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050, on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 72 and 145.*)

**COMMUNIST, THE**

1. "On July 19, 1919, the National Organizing Committee issued the first number of *The Communist* as the official organ of the Communist Party of America. Dennis E. Batt was the editor."  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on "Organized Communism in the United States," May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 29; also cited in House Report 209 on "The Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power," April 1, 1947, p. 15.*)

**COMMUNIST, THE**

1. "On June 12, 1920, *The Communist* appeared as the official organ of the United Communist Party of America."  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on "Organized Communism in the United States," May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 51.*)

**COMMUNIST, THE**

1. Cited as the "official magazine of the Communist Party of the United States."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 1, January 3, 1941, p. 12; also cited in House Report 1311 on the "C. I. O. Political Action Committee," March 29, 1944, p. 8.*)
2. " \* \* \* organ of the Communist Party of the United States. This publication is now called *Political Affairs*."  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2742, January 2, 1947, p. 7.*)

**COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL**

1. Cited as an "internationally circulated Communist publication" which serves "as a means of conveying instructions to the disciplined Communist Parties throughout the world."  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 98.*)

**DAILY PEOPLE'S WORLD**

1. "The official organ of the Communist Party on the west coast."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 95; also cited in Annual Report, H. R. 1, January 3, 1941, p. 10.*)

**DAILY WORKER**

1. "The chief journalistic mouthpiece of the Communist Party \* \* \* founded in response to direct instructions from the Communist International in Moscow. \* \* \* The first issue of the *Daily Worker* appeared on January 13, 1924. \* \* \* No other paper or publication of any kind in all American history has ever been loaded with such a volume of subversive, seditious, and treasonable utterance as has this organ of the American Communists."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 59 and 60; also cited in Annual Reports, H. R. 2, Jan-*



uary 3, 1939, p. 30; H. R. 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 7; H. R. 1, January 3, 1941, p. 14; and H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 4.)

2. "Official Communist Party, U. S. A., organ."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, p. 44.*)

## EQUALITY

1. Cited as a Communist Party enterprise.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 49.*)

## FAR EAST SPOTLIGHT (See also Spotlight on the Far East)

1. Cited as the "official organ" of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.

(*Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, p. 145.*)

## FAR EASTERN SURVEY

1. A fortnightly publication which served as the organ of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations.

(*Senate Judiciary Committee, Report on the Institute of Pacific Relations, Senate Report 2050, July 2, 1952, pp. 111 and 142.*)

## FIGHT

1. Cited as the official organ of the American League Against War and Fascism, later known as the American League for Peace and Democracy.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 113 and 128; also cited in Annual Report H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 15.*)

## FOR A LASTING PEACE, FOR A PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY

1. "The Cominform's official publication, entitled, in accordance with typical Communist double talk, 'For a Lasting Peace; For a People's Democracy,' is a new vehicle for directives from the Soviet Union to the other Communist Parties of the world."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920, on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, p. 84; also cited in Report on Organized Communism in the United States, H. R. 1694, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 93.*)

## FREIHEIT (See Morning Freiheit)

## FRIDAY

1. Cited as "Communist controlled."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 143.*)

**GLAS NARODNA (The People's Voice, Slovene)**

1. Among those publications which, the committee found, "follows the Communist line."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, p. 74.*)

**GLOS LUDOWY (People's Voice, Polish)**

1. Cited as a publication which "has never faltered in this program of active cooperation with the Soviet regime \* \* \* Two men who have been responsible for directing the policy of Glos Ludowy are avowed members of the Communist Party, U. S. A. \* \* \* Glos Ludowy stops at nothing in its frantic efforts to glorify the Soviet Union."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, pp. 70 and 71.*)

**GOLDEN BOOK OF AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP WITH THE SOVIET UNION**

1. Cited as a "Communist enterprise" signed by "hundreds" of "well-known Communists and fellow travelers."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 102.*)

**GUILD LAWYER**

1. Cited as an official publication of the National Lawyers Guild.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950.*)

**HONOLULU RECORD**

1. Cited as a front for the Communist Party.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the Honolulu Record, October 1, 1950.*)

**IN DEFENSE OF PEACE**

1. Cited as being the official organ of the World Peace Congress, a Communist front.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 16, also p. 20.*)

**IN FACT**

1. Cited as a Communist front whose president and editor is George Seldes.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 48.*)

**INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION (IJA) MONTHLY BULLETIN**

1. Cited as "a publication of the International Juridical Association which combined with the Lawyers Guild Review, an official organ of the National Lawyers Guild."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950, p. 13.*)

**INTERNATIONAL PRESS CORRESPONDENCE (INPRECORR)**

1. "The organ of the Communist International."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2, January 3, 1939, p. 79.*)
2. "Official weekly press organ of the Communist International."  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 209 on The Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power, April 1, 1947, p. 41.*)

**JEWISH LIFE<sup>1</sup>**

1. Cited as a Communist-front which "first appeared in November 1946, as a monthly published by the Morning Freiheit Association, publishers of the Yiddish Communist daily, Morning Freiheit \* \* \*. The first issue contained this announcement of policy: 'Jewish Life dedicates itself to strengthening the friendship of the Jewish people with the Soviet Union.'"  
Its editor, Louis Harap, has been identified as a Communist in sworn testimony.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 93.*)

**KOREAN INDEPENDENCE**

1. A bilingual Korean-English newspaper published in Los Angeles since approximately 1943, which is "exclusively a vehicle for Communist Party propaganda.

"The newspaper is circulated among persons of Korean descent for the purpose of popularizing the policies of the Soviet Union, the North Korean Government, and the Communist conspiracy in America."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, H. R. 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, p. 27.*)

**LABOR ACTION**

1. The official organ of the Independent Socialist League, formerly the Workers Party.  
(*Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 29, 1949.*)

**LABOR DEFENDER**

1. A "Communist magazine."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 18.*)

**LABOR HERALD**

1. The "Journal" of the Trade-Union Educational League. Earl Browder served as managing editor.  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on Organized Communism in the United States, H. R. 1694, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 79.*)

**LAWYERS GUILD REVIEW**

1. Cited as "an official organ of the National Lawyers Guild."  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950, p. 13.*)

<sup>1</sup> Not to be confused with the Orthodox Jewish Life, also popularly known as Jewish Life, which is a bi-monthly publication of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, 305 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

**LIBERATOR**

1. A "Communist magazine."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 18.*)

**LUDOVE NOVINY (People's News, Slovak)**

1. Cited as a publication which "closely follows the Communist Party line." It "is published at the same address as Ludovy Dennik, maintains exactly the same editorial policy, and has the same editor \* \* \* is officially owned by the same three individuals who owned Ludovy Dennik \* \* \*."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, pp. 61 and 62.*)

**LUDOVY DENNIK (People's Daily, Slovak)**

1. Cited as a publication to "spread the Communist word to its Slovak readers with material secured from the Daily Worker \* \* \* thus characterized out of its own pages as a unit of the Communist press."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, p. 61.*)

**MARCH OF LABOR**

1. "\* \* \* this ostensible 'labor' publication is nothing less than an instrument of the Communist Party" \* \* \* and its "propaganda in behalf of the Communist Party is aimed chiefly at building support for Communist leaders active in the trade-union field \* \* \*."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the March of Labor, December 22, 1954, pp. 6 and 19.*)

**MASSES AND MAINSTREAM<sup>1</sup>**

1. Cited as the successor to New Masses, "a Communist magazine." (*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1953 on the Congress of American Women, April 26, 1950, originally released October 23, 1949, p. 75; also cited in House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 98.*)

**MIDWEST DAILY RECORD**

1. An official Communist Party organ in Chicago, Ill.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 146; also cited in Annual Report, H. R. 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 11.*)

**MORNING FREIHEIT**

1. A "Communist Yiddish daily."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.*)

2. "The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 75.*)

<sup>1</sup> Name changed to Mainstream with September 1956 issue of this publication.

**NARODNA VOLYA (People's Will, Macedonian-Bulgarian)**

1. Cited as a publication which "may be read in vain for any hint of criticism of the present Communist regime in Bulgaria \* \* \* Narodna Volya grasps every opportunity to laud the Soviet Union \* \* \* may be safely considered as the organ, in the Bulgarian language, of the Communist Party and the American Slav Congress."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, pp. 66-68.)*

**NARODNI GLASNIK (Croatian)**

1. Cited as Communist.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, p. 15.)*

**NATIONAL GUARDIAN**

1. "Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly. \* \* \* Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 12.)*

**NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD QUARTERLY**

1. Cited as an official publication of the National Lawyers Guild.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950.)*

**NEW MASSES (See also Masses and Mainstream)**

1. A "Communist periodical."

*(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7688.)*

2. "Nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist Party \* \* \* whose ownership was vested in the American Fund for Public Service" (Garland Fund).

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 48 and 75; also cited in Annual Reports, H. R. 2, January 3, 1939, p. 80; and H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, pp. 4 and 21.)*

**NEW PIONEER**

1. "The Communist Party's official publication for children," which was edited by Helen Kay, a member of the Communist Party for at least 12 years.

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 121.)*

**NEW THEATRE**

1. A Communist Party publication.

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 121.)*

## NEW TIMES

1. Cited as an "internationally circulated Communist publication" published in Moscow. "Its purpose is obviously to guide the policy of Communist Parties throughout the world." Its predecessors were the War and the Working Classes, World News and Views, and Inprecorr.

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, pp. 23, 25, and 43; also cited in House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 98.)*

## NEW WORLD REVIEW

1. Cited as an organization specializing in pro-Soviet propaganda. It was formerly known as Soviet Russia Today.

*(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 90.)*

## NOVY MIR

1. Cited as a "Communist enterprise" which was among the beneficiaries of the American Fund for Public Service (Garland Fund).

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report, 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 76.)*

## PACIFIC AFFAIRS

1. An international quarterly which served as the organ of the Pacific Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

*(Senate Judiciary Committee, Report on the Institute of Pacific Relations, Senate Report 2050, July 2, 1952, pp. 13 and 142.)*

## PARTY ORGANIZER

1. "The organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America."

*(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7683.)*

2. "Official Communist Party magazine."

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 181.)*

3. "Official internal organ of the Communist Party of the United States, intended for the enlightenment of party members only."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 209 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power, April 1, 1947, p. 19.)*

## PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD (See Daily People's World)

## PEOPLE'S VOICE (See Glas Narodna, and Glos Ludowy)

## PEOPLE'S WORLD (See Daily People's World)

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS

1. Cited as an "official Communist Party monthly theoretical organ."

"Political Affairs, formerly known as The Communist, 'a magazine of the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism published

monthly by the Communist Party of the United States of America,' now calls itself 'a magazine devoted to the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism.' Its chief editor is Eugene Dennis, executive secretary of the party."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, pp. 5 and 36; also cited in House Report 209 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power, April 1, 1947, p. 25.)*

#### PROTESTANT (See also Protestant Digest)

1. "With an eye to religious groups, the Communists have formed religious fronts such as the \* \* \* Protestant \* \* \*"

*(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)*

#### PROTESTANT DIGEST (See also Protestant)

1. "A magazine which has faithfully propagated the Communist Party line under the guise of being a religious journal."

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 48.)*

#### REVOLUTIONARY AGE

1. "Louis Fraina was the first Communist editor in the United States. With headquarters in Boston, Fraina edited the Revolutionary Age, a magazine devoted to the overthrow of the United States Government. In an issue of his magazine dated July 5,<sup>1</sup> 1919, Fraina called for 'the annihilation of the fraudulent democracy of the parliamentary system.'"

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 6.)*

2. "\* \* \* [in 1918] the Boston branch of the Socialist Party began the publication of The Revolutionary Age, in which Communist tactics were advocated \* \* \* The National Council [of the Left-Wing Section of the Socialist Party] set up offices, with Isaac E. Ferguson as secretary, and the Revolutionary Age became the official organ with the first issue of July 5,<sup>2</sup> 1919."

*(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on "Organized Communism in the United States," May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, pp. 3 and 13; also cited in House Report 209 on "The Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power," April 1, 1947, p. 14.)*

#### REVOLUTIONARY AGE

1. Cited as "the official organ of the Communist Party (majority group)," whose managing editor for a number of years was Will Herberg.

*(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 17.)*

<sup>1</sup> Incorrectly appears as July 12 in H. R. 2277.

<sup>2</sup> Incorrectly appears as July 15 in H. R. 1694.

## SCIENCE AND SOCIETY

1. Cited as a Communist publication.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 96.*)

## SLAVIC AMERICAN

1. Cited as the official organ of the American Slav Congress.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, p. 1.*)

## SLOBODNA RECH (Free Expression, Serbian)

1. " \* \* \* Slobodna Rech has consistently indicated to the American Serbians that only the Communist Party has been constantly right \* \* \* Attacks on United States foreign and domestic policies are now featured just as prominently in Slobodna Rech as they are in the Daily Worker. \* \* \* There is no attempt at subtlety in Slobodna Rech's devotion to Russia. \* \* \*"

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, pp. 59 and 60, also 62.*)

## SOCIAL WORK TODAY

1. "A Communist magazine."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 129.*)

## SOUTHERN PATRIOT

1. "Organ" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592 on the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, June 12, 1947, pp. 6 and 9.*)

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY<sup>1</sup>

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 167; also cited in Annual Report, H. R. 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 21.*)

2. Cited as a "Communist-front publication."

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1953 on the Congress of American Women, April 26, 1950, originally released October 23, 1949, p. 108.*)

3. Cited as a "Communist-controlled" publication.

(*Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 96 and 146.*)

## SPOTLIGHT

1. "Official organ" of the American Youth for Democracy.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 271 on the American Youth for Democracy, April 17, 1947, pp. 3 and 4.*)

<sup>1</sup> Name of publication, Soviet Russia Today, changed to New World Review, March 1951. Citation of Soviet Russia Today applies to new title.



**SPOTLIGHT ON THE FAR EAST** (*See also Far East Spotlight*)

1. Official publication of Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, which was cited as Communist by Attorney General Tom Clark.  
(*Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released April 27, 1949.*)
2. Cited as a magazine published by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.  
(*Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Report 2050 on the Institute of Pacific Relations, July 2, 1952, pp. 70 and 95.*)

**U. S. WEEK**

1. Cited as a Communist front which received funds from the Robert Marshall Foundation.  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 of the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 148.*)

**UKRAINIAN DAILY NEWS**

1. Cited as Communist.  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, p. 15.*)

**VISTNIK** (*Messenger, Carpatho-Russian*)

1. Cited as a publication which "closely follows the Communist Party line."  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, p. 62.*)

**VOICE OF ACTION**

1. "A Communist magazine."  
(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, H. R. 2, January 3, 1939, p. 75.*)

**VOICE OF CHINA**

1. "In furtherance of instructions of their Communist superiors, Max and Grace Granich published in Shanghai, from March 1936 until November 1937, the Voice of China, which spread Communist propaganda throughout the Far East."  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1952, H. R. 2516, January 3, 1953, originally released December 28, 1952, p. 67.*)

**VOICE OF LABOR**

1. "Further dissension within the left-wing group [of the Socialist Party] led to the resignations of Reed, MacAlpine, and Gitlow from the staff of the Revolutionary Age, and a new paper, The Voice of Labor, was launched on August 15, 1919."  
(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on "Organized Communism in the United States," May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 25; also cited in House Report 209 on "The Communist Party of the United States as an Agent of a Foreign Power," April 1, 1947, p. 41.*)

**WAR AND THE WORKING CLASSES**

1. Cited as an "internationally circulated Communist publication" which has been succeeded by New Times.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, pp. 23 and 43; also cited in Report on Organized Communism in the United States, H. R. 1694, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 98.*)

**WATERFRONT WORKER**

1. "A mimeographed sheet published in San Francisco from December 1932 until 1936. It was first issued by the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, identified as an affiliate of the Communist Party."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, in re Harry Bridges, May 28, 1942, p. 10.*)

2. A Communist publication.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 94.*)

**WESTERN WORKER**

1. "A Communist Party newspaper."

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 94.*)

**WINNER**

1. "The American Youth Congress publishes a magazine entitled 'Winner,' the editor of which is Barry Wood, Communist Party name for Jeff Kibre, well-known party leader of southern California."

(*Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7685.*)

**WOMAN TODAY**

1. Cited as Communist front magazine.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 181.*)

**WORKERS CHALLENGE**

1. Cited as the official organ of the United Toilers, a "dissenting group" within the Communist movement in the United States.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1694 on Organized Communism in the United States, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 143.*)

**WORKING WOMAN**

1. An official Communist Party magazine.

(*Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 181.*)

**WORLD NEWS AND VIEWS**

1. Cited as an "internationally circulated Communist publication" which was succeeded by the War and the Working Classes, and more recently by New Times.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, pp. 23 and 43; also cited in Report on Organized Communism in the United States, H. R. 1694, May 28, 1954, originally released August 19, 1953, p. 98.*)

**WORLD STUDENT NEWS**

1. Cited as the "organ" of the International Union of Students.

(*Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 79.*)



## PART III

### ORGANIZATIONS CITED AS COMMUNIST OR COMMUNIST-FRONT BY STATE OR TERRITORIAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES

#### ACADEMIC AND CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE

1. A "completely Communist created and controlled organization."  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 35.*)

#### ACADEMIC AND CIVIL RIGHTS COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

1. A "Communist transmission belt."  
(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 103.*)

#### ACTORS' LABORATORY

1. A "Communist venture."  
(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 74.*)

#### ACTORS' LABORATORY THEATRE

1. A "red front \* \* \* also referred to as the Hollywood Actors' Laboratory School."  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1948, p. 95.*)

#### AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR A FREE INDONESIA

1. Cited as the name for subsidiary committees, located in Los Angeles and San Francisco, of the Communist front, the American Committee for Indonesian Independence.  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 113.*)

#### AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR A KOREAN PEOPLE'S PARTY

1. "This is just one of many Communist fronts for the purpose of protesting American policy in Korea and creating pressure for the recall of American occupation forces from that country."  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 112.*)

#### AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF (Los Angeles and San Francisco)

1. Cited as Communist front.  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 114.*)

#### AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO AID KOREAN FEDERATION OF TRADE-UNIONS (San Francisco)

1. Cited as a Communist front "for the purpose of protesting American policy in Korea and creating pressure for the recall of American occupation forces from that country."  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 112.*)

**AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO AID SOVIET RUSSIA**

1. "One of the many Communist-front organizations for propagandizing in behalf of the Soviet Union. \* \* \* [It] appears to be active in Los Angeles County."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 141.*)

**AMERICAN FEDERATION FOR POLITICAL UNITY**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 96.*)

**AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE SPANISH PEOPLE**

1. A "completely Communist created and controlled organization."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 35.*)

**ANGELO J. HERNDON DEFENSE COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as a "united front" under the guidance of the Communist Party, with headquarters at 11 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. "This office and address served as headquarters of various other Communist supporting groups."

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, pp. 213 and 214.*)

**ARTISTS AND WRITERS GUILD**

1. "Among the ERA and WPA workers, Communists organized" the above.

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi, and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 310.*)

**ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS COUNCIL (See Southern California Chapter of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions)****ASSOCIATED FILM AUDIENCES**

1. Cited as a Communist front which merged in 1939 with Films for Democracy to become known as Film Audiences for Democracy.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 193.*)

**ASSOCIATION OF LITHUANIAN WORKERS**

1. Cited as a "foreign-language Marxist organization" serving as a "satellite" to the Communist Party of Massachusetts.

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi, and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 154.*)

**BOSTON LABOR CONFERENCE FOR PEACE**

1. Cited as a Communist "peace" front affiliated with the New York Labor Conference for Peace. It circulated "peace ballots" of the American Peace Crusade in the Boston area.

(*Massachusetts Committee to Curb Communism, Report, March 30, 1951, pp. 55, 57, 58.*)

**BOSTON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**

1. "Lectures, study classes, schools, and 'progressive' organizations were promoted with Soviet Russia the subject of glorification and Marxian economics the subject of teaching. Among these

activities were the following:

"The Boston School of Social Science grew, financially supported by the Garland Fund, which had as its trustees the leaders of the Communist Party in America. \* \* \*

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascistic, Nazi, and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 113.*)

#### **CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL UNITY**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 91.*)

#### **CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION (also known as Conference for Democratic Action)**

1. Cited as a Communist front which was a successor of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1943, p. 91 and 1947, p. 170.*)

#### **[CALIFORNIA] FEDERATION FOR POLITICAL UNITY**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 63.*)

#### **CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE**

1. Cited as "a political and legislative agitation and propaganda front" which "has been characterized by complete subservience to the twists and turns of the Communist Party line." "\* \* \* for several years [it] was known by the number of its meetings. \* \* \* At a Fresno conference September 11-12, 1948, on the campus of Fresno State College, this Communist front \* \* \* expanded its executive board to 76 members and became a permanent organization."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1949, pp. 435-438; also cited in 1948 Report, pp. 62, 63, and 195; and 1951 Report, p. 253.*)

#### **[CALIFORNIA] STATE-WIDE CIVIL RIGHTS CONFERENCE**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 172.*)

#### **[CALIFORNIA] STATE-WIDE LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCES**

1. The California Legislative Conference is a "Communist front" which "for several years was known by the number of its meetings" until it became a permanent organization in 1948. The "First State-Wide Legislative Conference" was held in Sacramento, Calif., January 5 and 6, 1946. A "Second State-Wide Legislative Conference" was called for February 15-16, 1947 in Sacramento. "At a Fresno conference September 11-12, 1948 \* \* \* this Communist front \* \* \* became a permanent organization."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1949, pp. 435-438; also cited in 1948 Report, p. 376; and by California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 240.*)

**CALIFORNIA YOUTH LEGISLATURE** (*See also Model Youth Legislature of Northern California*)

1. Cited as a Communist-front organization which took part in a mass meeting in Los Angeles on June 8, 1940, under the sponsorship of the American Peace Crusade, a Communist creation for the purpose of putting the terms of the Stalin-Hitler pact into effect in the United States.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 160.*)

**CHELSEA JEWISH CHILDREN'S SCHOOL (MASS.)**

1. "A place where Marxism is combined with instruction in the racial tongue."

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 398.*)

**CHINESE CULTURAL CABARET**

1. Cited as a "thoroughly Communized" group.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1953, p. 267.*)

**CHINESE DEMOCRATIC YOUTH CHORUS**

1. "This is the Party language for a group of Chinese Communist singers."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1951, p. 277.*)

**CHINESE WORKERS MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION**

1. Cited as a "thoroughly Communized" group.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1953, p. 267.*)

**CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR BETTER EDUCATION**

1. Cited as a Communist front in Los Angeles whose "chief activity" has been "the support of extreme leftists for election to the Los Angeles Board of Education." It uses "the Communist Party's mailing list for Los Angeles County."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 198 and 199.*)

**CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF MEXICAN-AMERICAN YOUTH**

1. Cited as a "Communist front for racial agitation that had functioned in Los Angeles in 1943 during the so-called Zoot Suit disturbances in that city."

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 97, also p. 45; also cited in 1945 Report, pp. 182 and 210; and by California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1951, p. 257.*)

**CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR THE MOTION PICTURE STRIKERS**

1. "This Communist front was organized for the purpose of creating sympathy for Herbert K. Sorrell's Communist-inspired strike against the motion-picture industry. It was particularly active in attempting to influence public opinion in favor of Sorrell and



his strikers and in agitating and fomenting antagonisms between law-enforcement officers and the strikers."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 201.*)

#### **CITIZENS' COMMITTEE FOR THE RECALL OF COUNCILMAN McCLANAHAN (THIRTEENTH LOS ANGELES DISTRICT)**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 55.*)

#### **CITIZENS' COMMITTEE TO AID LOCKED-OUT HEARST EMPLOYEES (Los Angeles)**

1. Cited as "a Communist inspired and dominated group."

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 180.*)

#### **CITIZENS' COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT LABOR'S RIGHT**

1. A "newly formed Communist-front organization, \* \* \* which is sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, a Communist-dominated organization."

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 187.*)

#### **CITY ACTION COMMITTEE AGAINST THE HIGH COST OF LIVING**

1. A "Communist-front 'transmission belt' in Los Angeles."

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 103.*)

#### **CIVIL RIGHTS COUNCIL OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA**

1. Cited as a Communist organization which was a branch of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 97; also cited by California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 163.*)

#### **COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE**

1. "This 'Committee' was formed for the purpose of raising funds for the defense of the 'Hawaii 7'.<sup>1</sup> Its only known activity was sponsoring of an exhibition of a Soviet propaganda film and it is accordingly considered in the 'front' category."

(*Hawaii Commission on Subversive Activities, Report, February 28, 1955, p. 54.*)

#### **COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF MEXICAN-AMERICAN YOUTH (See Citizens Committee for the Defense of Mexican-American Youth)**

#### **COMMITTEE FOR THE FIRST AMENDMENT**

1. "A recently created Communist front in the defense of Communists and Communist fellow travelers. Its immediate purpose is to create favorable public opinion for the Communists who refused to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D. C."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 210.*)

<sup>1</sup> Refers to Communist Party leaders tried under the Smith Act.

**COMMITTEE OF ONE THOUSAND**

1. A "Communist created and controlled front organization" which was "created to raise funds for the defense of the 19 unfriendly witnesses before the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities' investigation of Communist activity in Hollywood, 10 of whom were indicted for contempt of Congress."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 34 and 35.*)

**CONFERENCE FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION (See California Conference for Democratic Action)****CONFERENCE FOR SOCIAL LEGISLATION**

1. The "set-up is strikingly similar to that laid down by the Central Committee of the Communist Party." Some of the endorsers were "well known as being active in organizations which fringe the Communist Party, and are wholly sympathetic to it. We believe some of the remainder were unwittingly enlisted." It convened in Boston on January 16, 1938, and on March 27, 1938; on the latter date, plans were laid to build Labor's Non-Partisan League into a State-wide organization.

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, pp. 353-355.*)

**CONTEMPORARY THEATRE**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 392.*)

**CROATIAN EDUCATIONAL CLUB**

1. A branch of Communist language organizations.

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 493.*)

**DEFENSE COMMITTEE FOR VICTIMS OF THE OHIO UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMISSION**

1. Cited among "organizations in Ohio [which] cannot escape the label of Communist front."

(*Ohio Un-American Activities Commission, Report, 1951-1952, p. 33.*)

**DOWNTOWN FORUM**

1. Cited as a Communist enterprise.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 147 and 148.*)

**EAST BAY ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS COUNCIL**

1. Cited as one of "the major front organizations operating in the San Francisco Bay region in 1951." It is located at 1740 University Avenue, Berkeley, Calif.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1953, pp. 247 and 248.*)

**EAST BAY CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS**

1. Cited as one of "the major front organizations operating in the San Francisco Bay region in 1951." It is located at 1740 University Avenue, Berkeley, Calif.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1953, pp. 247 and 248; also cited in 1955 Report, p. 403.*)

**EAST BAY COMMITTEE TO SAVE THE ROSENBERGS**

1. Cited as one of numerous smaller Communist front groups in Alameda County, California which have been "created to serve a particular purpose." "As the name of this organization indicates, it was created for the purpose of mobilizing sympathy in behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atomic spies under sentence of death, and to agitate for the commutation of their sentence."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1953, pp. 277 and 278.*)

**EAST BAY YOUTH CULTURAL CENTER**

1. Cited as one of the "Communist front organizations and other Marxist groups" before which admitted Communist Morris U. Schappes has lectured.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1953, pp. 277, 278.*)

**ELIZALDE ANTI-DISCRIMINATION COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 55.*)

**EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO HALT THE BLACK-OUT OF CIVIL LIBERTIES IN CALIFORNIA**

1. A "Communist-inspired conference \* \* \* held \* \* \* April 5, 1941, at the south hall of the Embassy auditorium \* \* \* in the city of Los Angeles \* \* \* to generate pressure against assembly bill 271, a measure which ultimately became the law and is known as the Subversive Registration Act of 1941."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 233.*)

**ESTONIAN WOMEN'S CLUB (of Massachusetts)**

1. "Active in promoting Communist objectives."

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 157.*)

**ESTONIAN WORKERS' CLUBS**

1. Cited as a "foreign-language Marxist organization" which serves as a "satellite" to the Communist Party of Massachusetts.

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 154.*)

**FESTUS COLEMAN COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 172.*)

**FILM AND PHOTO LEAGUE**

1. "A Communist front for revolutionary films" which eventually merged into a new organization, the New Film Alliance. "The Los Angeles Film and Photo League was particularly urged 'to wedge its way more sharply into the film industry'." (*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 238 and 247.*)
2. Boston unit cooperates with the New England Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners. (*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 141.*)

**FINNISH FEDERATION**

1. Cited as a "Marxist foreign-language group" having large and active groups of members in Massachusetts. Besides publications in its own language, it has printed the Communist Pioneer Song Book in English for the use of children. (*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 159.*)

**FINNISH WOMEN'S CLUBS (of Massachusetts)**

1. "Active in promoting Communist objectives." (*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 157.*)

**FINNISH WORKERS' CLUBS**

1. Cited as "foreign-language Marxist organizations" serving as "satellites" to the Communist Party of Massachusetts. (*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 154.*)

**FREE ITALY SOCIETY**

1. Cited as a national Communist-front organization. A meeting of the Los Angeles branch in December 1946 attacked American-British diplomacy as imperialistic and demanded that Tito and Togliatti, Yugoslav and Italian Communist leaders, be allowed to settle the future of Trieste. (*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 241.*)

**FREEDOM FROM FEAR COMMITTEE**

1. "One of the Communist Party's latest fronts" which came into being in Hollywood and New York and was created "to raise funds for the defense of the 19 unfriendly witnesses before the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities' investigation of Communist activity in Hollywood, 10 of whom were indicted for contempt of Congress." (*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 35 and 239.*)

**FRIENDS OF FREEDOM**

1. Cited as a Communist front organization which sponsored the appearance of Paul Robeson at Butler Hall, 1095 Tremont Street, Boston on Feb. 18, 1951. "The sponsoring group was dominated by local Communist Party members and the hall was hired by local Communists."  
(*Massachusetts Committee to Curb Communism, Report, March 30, 1951, p. 58.*)

**H. O. G. (ARMENIAN GROUP)**

1. Cited as a "foreign-language Marxist organization."  
(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 154.*)

**HAWAII CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS**

1. Cited as a "Communist-front" affiliate of the Civil Rights Congress, whose "direction and control has been maintained by the Communist Party." It is "but a continuation of the subversive Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee."  
(*Hawaii Commission on Subversive Activities, Reports, March 1951, p. 43 and Appendix X; and March 1953, p. 97 and 78-98; also cited in Report, February 28, 1955, p. 52.*)

**HAWAII COMMITTEE FOR SMITH ACT DEFENDANTS**

1. Cited as the "Communist front" which succeeded the Hawaii Civil Rights Congress in the "propaganda campaign in defense of the 'Hawaii 7'."<sup>1</sup>  
(*Hawaii Commission on Subversive Activities, Report, February 28, 1955, p. 45.*)

**HERNDON DEFENSE COMMITTEE (See Angelo Herndon Defense Committee)****HOLD THE PRICE LINE COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as a Communist front.  
(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 55.*)

**HOLLYWOOD ACTORS' LABORATORY SCHOOL (See Actors' Laboratory Theatre)****HOLLYWOOD ANTI-NAZI LEAGUE**

1. Incorporated on June 8, 1936, as the Hollywood League Against Nazi-ism, it became the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League on September 28, 1936. "The Stalin-Hitler pact brought this front to an abrupt termination of activities in August of 1939. \* \* \* The Hollywood Motion Picture Democratic Committee was the successor."  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 249, 250, and 256; also cited in 1949 Report, p. 88.*)

**HOLLYWOOD ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS COUNCIL (See Southern California Chapter of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions)**

<sup>1</sup> Refers to Communist Party leaders tried under the Smith Act.

**HOLLYWOOD COMMUNITY RADIO GROUP, INC.**

1. Cited as a "Communist inspired and directed" organization whose "immediate objective is the establishment of a radio station in Los Angeles County."

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 370.*)

**HOLLYWOOD COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS**

(See Southern California Chapter of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions)

**HOLLYWOOD DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE**

1. "This Communist front grew out of a series of fronts designed to entrap Hollywood's innocents in the motion-picture industry." Organized in 1942 for the announced purpose of reelecting Governor Olson of California, it had no connection with the Democratic Party. When it "faced exposure" as a Communist front, it changed its name in June 1945 to Hollywood Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 250, 251, and 253.*)

**HOLLYWOOD INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS**

1. On June 6, 1945, "the Hollywood Democratic Committee became the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. Thus an old Communist front was given new life under a new name." Headquarters were located at 1515 Cross Roads of the World, Hollywood, 28. "Ultimately the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions joined hands with the C. I. O. Political Action Committee to form the new political Communist front, the Progressive Citizens of America."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 253-255; also cited in 1949 Report, p. 477; and by California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, pp. 236 and 369.*)

**HOLLYWOOD LEAGUE AGAINST NAZI-ISM (See Hollywood Anti-Nazi League)****HOLLYWOOD LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION**

1. Cited as a Communist-front organization in which Communist individuals were "pulling the strings and setting the policy." It "was a continuation of the Motion Picture Democratic Committee after the invasion of Russia by Germany precipitated an abrupt change in Soviet foreign policy. It lasted until 1942 when it reorganized as the Hollywood Democratic Committee."

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 91, and California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 255.*)

**HOLLYWOOD MOONEY DEFENSE COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 91.*)

**HOLLYWOOD MOTION PICTURE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as the Communist-front successor to the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League after the latter organization went out of business following the Stalin-Hitler pact of 1939. After German invasion of Russia in 1941 precipitated an abrupt change in Soviet foreign policy, the above was continued on under the new name, Hollywood League for Democratic Action.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 255 and 256.*)

**HOLLYWOOD PEACE FORUM**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 160.*)

**HOLLYWOOD THEATRE ALLIANCE**

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 91.*)

**HOLYOKE BOOK SHOP**

1. "Strategically" located at 19 Dunster Street, Cambridge, Mass., "to supply students with Marxist publications. It is also a central controlling point for Communist activity in and around Cambridge, and is a recruiting center for the Young Communist League, both in the college and in the secondary public schools of Cambridge."

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 279.*)

**HONOLULU CHAPTER, INTER-PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION**

1. Cited as "the first large organization in Hawaii to follow the Communist Party line." "Communists participated in organizing" the Inter-Professional Association, Honolulu Chapter in 1937. It became the Honolulu Forum in 1941.

(*Hawaii Commission on Subversive Activities, Report, March 1951, pp. L-1, 23 and 24.*)

**ILWU BOOK CLUB (San Francisco and Honolulu)**

1. Cited as a "propaganda agency for the Communist movement" which limits its selections to "works by Communists, Communist sympathizers and obscure writers whose only common denominator is the 'class-conflict' theme."

The ILWU announced the formation of the San Francisco Club early in 1953 at 150 Golden Gate Avenue. Hawaii ILWU Local 142 announced formation of its own club in November 1953.

(*Hawaii Commission on Subversive Activities, Report, February 28, 1955, pp. 102, 116, 138, and 140.*)

**INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE PARTY**

1. "The Independent Progressive Party in California was quickly captured by the Communists, and by the time the Wallace for President campaign had swung into high gear was being operated lock stock and barrel by the Communist Party of California."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1955, p. 46; also cited in 1948 Report, p. 62; 1949 Report, pp. 136 and 469-471; and 1951 Report, p. 114.*)

**INTER-PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION** (See Honolulu Chapter, Inter-Professional Association)**INTERNATIONAL BOOK SHOP** (Boston)

1. Cited as the predecessor of the Communists' present book store in Boston, the Progressive Bookshop.  
(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 276.*)

**INTERNATIONAL BOOK STORE** (San Francisco)

1. "The Communist Party book center in the bay area for the distribution of its literature."  
(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 100.*)

**JAPANESE ASSOCIATION FOR DEMOCRACY (JAAD)** (See Nichibei Minshu Kyokai)**JEWISH BLACKBOOK COMMITTEE OF LOS ANGELES**

1. Cited as a Communist front located at Room 1021, 458 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles.  
(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 56.*)

**KARL MARX SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN COLLEGE**

1. "Branch of the Young Communist League operating under an alias."  
(*Subcommittee of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate Procedures and Methods of Allocating State Moneys for Public School Purposes and Subversive Activities (the Rapp-Coudert Committee), Interim Report, December 1, 1941, p. 101.*)

**KOREAN CULTURE SOCIETY**

1. Cited as a Communist front "for the purpose of protesting American policy in Korea and creating pressure for the recall of American occupation forces from that country."  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 112.*)

**KOREAN INDEPENDENT NEWS COMPANY**

1. Cited as a Communist front "for the purpose of protesting American policy in Korea and creating pressure for the recall of American occupation forces from that country."  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 112.*)

**LABOR LYCEUM**

1. "When Frankfeld, Secretary of the Communist Party in Massachusetts, testified before the Commission, he stated the Communist headquarters in Chelsea was at the Labor Lyceum." At the Lyceum were an active Communist group and school, and an extensive Marxian library.  
(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 158.*)



**LEAGUE AGAINST YELLOW JOURNALISM**

1. Cited as a Communist enterprise in New England.

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 146.*)

**LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRATIC CONTROL**

1. "Lectures, study classes, schools, and 'progressive' organizations were promoted, with Soviet Russia the subject of glorification and Marxian economics the subject of teaching. Among these activities were \* \* \* The League for Democratic Control [which] held forth at 16 Carver Street (Boston). William Z. Foster, present-day (1937) titular leader of the Communist Party in the United States, was a frequent speaker at various gatherings."

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 113.*)

**LINCOLN BOOK STORE (Hollywood)**

1. Cited as "the Hollywood Center for the dissemination of Communist Party literature."

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 35.*)

**LITHUANIAN WOMEN'S CLUB (Massachusetts)**

1. "Active in promoting Communist objectives."

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 157.*)

**LOS ANGELES CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL**

1. " \* \* \* the committee \* \* \* is convinced that the Los Angeles Chapter of the National Negro Labor Council is predominately [sic] Communized, and admirably fills all of the basic requirements of a Communist front organization."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1955, p. 392.*)

**LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN**

1. "This particular organization is well known as a Communist front." Rose Chernin is Executive Director.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1955, p. 388.*)

**LOS ANGELES EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO AID THE STRIKERS**

1. Cited as a Communist front at 5851 South Avalon Boulevard, Los Angeles.

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 55.*)

**LOS ANGELES YOUTH COMMITTEE AGAINST UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING**

1. Cited as a Communist front, organized at a meeting on March 9, 1948, in Los Angeles.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 279 and 280.*)

**MARITIME BOOK SHOP**

1. One of the "principal book stores of the Communist Party in California." It is located at 15 Embarcadero, San Francisco.  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

**MARTINSVILLE SEVEN COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as a Communist front organization developed "to agitate for the release of seven Negroes who were sentenced to be executed in Virginia. It was designed to attract Negro membership to the Communist Party." It is located at 405 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.  
(*Massachusetts Committee to Curb Communism, Report, March 30, 1951, p. 59.*)

**MARXIST STUDY CLUB OF THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK**

1. "Branch of the Young Communist League operating under an alias."  
(*Subcommittee of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate Procedures and Methods of Allocating State Moneys for Public School Purposes and Subversive Activities (Rapp-Coudert Committee), Interim Report, December 1, 1941, p. 101.*)

**MASS ACTION FOR PEACE**

1. Cited as a Communist-front organization in Massachusetts which was an outgrowth of the Massachusetts Peace Council. "Its objectives are consistent with those of the Communist-inspired world peace movement."  
(*Massachusetts Committee to Curb Communism, Report, March 30, 1951, pp. 59 and 60.*)

**MIMI KAGAN DANCE GROUP**

1. Cited as a "thoroughly Communized" group.  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1953, p. 267.*)

**MOBILIZATION FOR DEMOCRACY**

1. "One of the largest, and certainly one of the most potentially potent front organizations created by California Communists" since 1945. "As an excuse for" its creation, the Communist Party seized upon the appearance of Gerald L. K. Smith in Los Angeles. It is "a Communist-inspired and dominated organization, carefully window-dressed and directed" and "engaged in inciting riots, racial hatred, and disrespect for law and order." It is one of the "key Communist fronts in California."  
(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, pp. 48, 62, and 369.*)

**MODEL YOUTH LEGISLATURE OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA (also referred to as Second Annual California Model Legislature)**

1. Cited as a "Communist-inspired youth movement" held in Sacramento in 1939.  
(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1943, p. 91, and 1947, p. 103.*)

**MODERN BOOK SHOP**

1. Cited as one of the "principal book stores of the Communist Party in California." It is located at 405 West De La Guerra Street, Santa Barbara.  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

**MOTION PICTURE ARTISTS' COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as a Communist front whose personnel "clearly indicates its character."  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 310.*)

**MOTION PICTURE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE (See Hollywood Motion Picture Democratic Committee)****MUSICIANS' CONGRESS COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as a Communist front organized early in 1944 "for the purpose of 'involving' non-Communist musicians in Communist activities." The headquarters was located in 1655 Cherokee Street in Los Angeles; the Musicians' Congress was subsequently held at the Roosevelt Hotel in Hollywood on February 1, 1944.  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 310, 316, and 317.*)

**MUSICIANS' DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE**

1. "In 1939 the Communist fraction in the Los Angeles Musicians' Union, Local 47, organized a Communist front which became known as the Musicians' Democratic Committee. It was designated the 'Hollywood Chapter' with headquarters at 1558 North Vine Street in Hollywood. \* \* \* The letterhead of the organization stated that the group was 'affiliated with the Motion Picture Democratic Committee.'"  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 311.*)

**MUSICIANS' OPEN FORUM**

1. "A Communist-inspired front for musicians in Los Angeles \* \* \* active in 1943 and 1944."  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 318.*)

**NEW ENGLAND COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS**

1. A unit of the national committee of like name, operated from 11 Beacon Street, Boston. The national group "is operated by Communists, Communist supporters, Socialists, and a sprinkling of 'liberals.'"  
(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 140.*)

**NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN**

1. Cited as among leagues, committees, and councils set up by the Communist Party for protection of the foreign-born.  
(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 124.*)

**NEW ENGLAND LABOR COLLEGE**

1. Cited as among "active Communist groups and schools" conducted at the Labor Lyceum, 453 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.  
(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 158.*)

**NEW ENGLAND LABOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION**

1. "In New York the Communist Party prints labor notes, economic notes, etc., under the imprint of Labor Research Association. There was set up in Massachusetts the New England Labor Research Association patterned after that in New York."  
(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 283.*)

**NEW FOUNDATIONS FORUMS**

1. Cited as a "new Communist front" which carries on "a new and disguised Communist youth agitation and propaganda program" in California.  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1949, p. 147.*)

**NEW THEATRE GROUP (Boston)**

1. Cited as an activity of the Communist Party.  
(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 274.*)

**NICHIBEI MINSHU KYOKAI, WAIPAHU CHAPTER (Japanese American Association for Democracy (JAAD))**

1. " \* \* \* the nucleus of the JAAD Chapter at Waipahu, Oahu, was composed of Communists \* \* \* the membership of the Waipahu Branch of the JAAD in 1948 became the nucleus of the Waipahu Chapter of the subversive HCLC [Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee]."  
(*Hawaii Commission on Subversive Activities, Report, March 1951, pp. 40, and V-3.*)

**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CIVIL RIGHTS COUNCIL (See Civil Rights Council of Northern California)****OAHU SERVICEMEN'S COMMITTEE FOR SPEEDIER DEMOBILIZATION**

1. "A chief propaganda tactic used [by the Communist International after World War II] was to clamor for speedy demobilization of the Allied forces (other than Russian) \* \* \* The Oahu Servicemen's Committee for Speedier Demobilization \* \* \* falls into the pattern of such Communist activity."  
(*Hawaii Commission on Subversive Activities, Report, March 1951, p. 0-1.*)

**OHIO BILL OF RIGHTS CONFERENCE**

1. Cited among "organizations in Ohio [which] cannot escape the label of Communist front."  
(*Ohio Un-American Activities Commission, Report, 1951-1952, p. 33.*)

**OHIO FREEDOM OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION**

1. Cited among "organizations in Ohio [which] cannot escape the label of Communist front."  
(*Ohio Un-American Activities Commission, Report, 1951-1952, p. 33.*)

**OHIO LABOR CONFERENCE FOR PEACE**

1. Cited among "organizations in Ohio [which] cannot escape the label of Communist front."  
(*Ohio Un-American Activities Commission, Report, 1951-1952, p. 33.*)

**PACIFIC PUBLISHING FOUNDATION, INC.**

1. Publishers in San Francisco of the People's Daily World, "the west coast mouthpiece of the Communist Party."  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 342.*)

**PAX PRODUCTIONS**

1. "This Communist organization poses as the 'producers of progressive radio transcriptions for use by unions and liberal organizations.'"   
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 341.*)

**PEACE COMMITTEE OF ALAMEDA AND CONTRA COSTA COUNTIES**

1. Cited as one of "numerous smaller front groups" in the East Bay area. On December 13, 1952, it "met at the home of Nat Yanish to organize propaganda urging an immediate peace in Korea."  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1953, pp. 277 and 282.*)

**PEOPLE'S PEACE**

1. Cited as a Communist front which came into being early in 1947 and which "follows the Communist line as laid down in the People's Daily World and other Communist publications" and "opposes the Truman doctrine for aid to Greece and Turkey and propagandizes for appeasement of Russia."  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 350.*)

**POLSKA PARTJA KOMUNISTYŻNA**

1. Polska Partja Komunistyczna (Polish Communist Party) is among "foreign-language Marxist groups" serving as satellites to the Communist Party of Massachusetts.  
(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communist, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 154.*)

**PROGRESSIVE BOOK SHOP (Boston)**

1. Cited as a Communist book shop located at 174 Harrison Avenue, Boston, "ostensibly owned by Daniel Boone Schirmer \* \* \* a state official of the (Communist) Party \* \* \* It is the duty of this bookstore to provide the Communist Party membership in

the New England area with Communist Party manuals, books, magazines, newspapers, and other Party literature."

*(Massachusetts Committee to Curb Communism, Report, March 30, 1951, p. 37; also cited by the Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 43.)*

#### **PROGRESSIVE BOOK SHOP (Los Angeles and Sacramento)**

1. Among the "principal book stores of the Communist Party in California." They are located at 722 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, and 1002 Seventh Street, Sacramento.

*(California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 234.)*

#### **PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA (California branches)**

1. Cited as a Communist front. The "initial meeting" of the Progressive Citizens of America at the Embassy Auditorium in the City of Los Angeles on the evening of February 11, 1947, was actually a consolidation of the National Citizens Political Action Committee and the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

*(California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, pp. 234-240, and California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 356 and 357.)*

#### **PROGRESSIVE LABOR SCHOOL (Boston)**

1. Cited as an organization "allied to" and "subordinate" to the Communist Party of Massachusetts. It was formerly known as the Workers School.

*(Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, pp. 54 and 274.)*

#### **PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF MASSACHUSETTS**

1. Cited as a Communist front organization which "consistently sponsors Communist causes and follows the Communist Party line." The state organization office is located at 7 Broad Street, Boston.

*(Massachusetts Committee to Curb Communism, Report, March 30, 1951, p. 60.)*

#### **PROGRESSIVE STUDENTS OF AMERICA**

1. Cited as an organization "dominated by the Communist Party lock, stock and barrel." It was active at the University of California at Los Angeles.

*(California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1951, p. 114.)*

#### **PROGRESSIVE TRADE UNION SCHOOL**

1. "In the spring of 1937 the Communists announced special classes in Worcester (Mass.) under the guise of a trade-union school."

*(Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 232.)*

**REPERTORY PLAYHOUSE**

1. Cited as a drama school located in Seattle which has "proven Communist dominated."

(*Washington State Joint Legislative Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Second Report, 1948, p. iii.*)

**ROBOTNIK POLSKI (POLISH LABOR)**

1. Cited as a foreign-language Marxist group serving as a satellite of the Communist Party of Massachusetts.

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communist, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 154.*)

**SCHOOL OF JEWISH STUDIES (Los Angeles)**

1. Cited as "one of the numerous racial minority Communist fronts." It is "extremely active in southern California, being run through the facilities of the Communist School in Los Angeles, and maintaining its office at 233 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1951, p. 287.*)

**SECOND ANNUAL CALIFORNIA MODEL LEGISLATURE (See Model Youth Legislature of Northern California)****SIMON J. LUBIN SOCIETY**

1. A Communist front for California agrarian penetration, organized in the fall of 1936 by Unit 104 of the Professional Section of the Communist Party. "It became the channel through which the Communist Party conducts its fight against the farming industry."

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 86.*)

**SLAVIC COUNCIL OF LOS ANGELES**

1. "This Communist front follows the current Communist Party line in propagandizing to keep America weak and to build the prestige of the Soviet Union and its Slavic satellites."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 374.*)

**SLEEPY LAGOON DEFENSE COMMITTEE**

1. Cited as "among the Communist-front organizations for racial agitation" which also serve as "money collecting media" and "as special political organizing centers for the racial minority they pretend to champion." When 17 Mexican youths were convicted for murder or criminal assault after a disturbance at Sleepy Lagoon near Los Angeles in August 1942, the Communist Party "had a new cause célèbre" which "was used by Communist Party steering committees to feed the racial agitation and antagonism created by the 'zoot-suit' riots."

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1947, p. 45; 1945, pp. 174 and 195.*)

# **SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS<sup>1</sup>**

1. Cited as "one of the major Communist-dominated propaganda media on the Pacific Coast". It is located at 7410 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles.  
(*California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1955, pp. 392 and 393; also cited in 1951 Report, p. 268.*)

## **SPANISH SPEAKING PEOPLES CONGRESS**

1. Cited as a Communist-front organization, with offices in the Wilcox Building in Los Angeles.  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 309.*)

## **SPRINGFIELD CITIZENS' PROTECTIVE LEAGUE**

1. Among "the Communists' fringe organizations."  
(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 148.*)

## **SPRINGFIELD COMMITTEE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY**

1. Among "the Communists' fringe organizations."  
(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 148.*)

## **STATE-WIDE CIVIL RIGHTS CONFERENCE (See California State-Wide Civil Rights Conference)**

## **STATE-WIDE LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE (See California State-Wide Legislative Conferences)**

## **STUDENT COUNCILS FOR ACADEMIC FREEDOM**

1. "Today we have in California a new and disguised Communist youth agitation and propaganda program, carried on in our colleges by such new Communist fronts as \* \* \* Student Councils for Academic Freedom, (organized originally to support and defend Communist college professors)."  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1949, p. 147, also p. 559.*)

## **STUDENT RIGHTS ASSOCIATION**

1. Cited as a Communist front.  
(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, p. 99.*)

## **STUDENTS FOR WALLACE**

1. "The key Communist youth front, American Youth for Democracy, had become so conspicuously Stalinist from incessant exposure that the Communist Party, early in 1949, decided on a change in strategy. This shift had been prepared for by Communist activity in the political field in creating in 1948 Students for Wallace, which with help from American Youth for Democracy and other Communist fronts, was merged into The Young Progressives as the youth wing of the Communist-controlled (Independent) Progressive Party." Testimony showed that

<sup>1</sup> Also referred to as the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council in Los Angeles; the Los Angeles Chapter of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions; and the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council or Hollywood Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.



Students for Wallace at the University of California at Los Angeles was "dominated by the Communist Party lock, stock, and barrel."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1949, p. 558, and 1951, pp. 114 and 162.*)

#### TEEN-AGE ART CLUB

1. Cited as "a Los Angeles branch of American Youth for Democracy. This group held an art exhibit in June 1947 at the Los Angeles Museum. Marty Lupner, chairman of American Youth for Democracy in Los Angeles, was in charge of the exhibits."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 188.*)

#### TERRITORIAL CIO POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

1. Cited as a "Communist-controlled group. Six of its seven officers have been identified as members of the Communist Party." Testimony reveals that the "decisions of the PAC were never released until the problems had been fully discussed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party in the Territory of Hawaii."

(*Hawaii Commission on Subversive Activities, Report, March 1951, pp. E-5 and S-1.*)

#### TOM MOONEY LABOR SCHOOL

1. "The San Francisco Workers' School \* \* \* frankly and openly a school for instruction in Communism \* \* \* by 1943 \* \* \* had been rechristened the Tom Mooney Labor School. \* \* \* A glance at the curriculum reveals that changing the name of the San Francisco Workers' School to the Tom Mooney Labor School did not result in any deviation from the Marxist character of the institution \* \* \* the Tom Mooney Labor School functioned for years with Communist Party functionaries as instructors."

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, pp. 63 and 77-79; also cited by California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1949, p. 424, and 1951, p. 258.*)

#### TOUMAYIAN CLUB

1. "A Communist headquarters, including a class for children," located at 405 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 157.*)

#### TRADE-UNION COMMITTEE FOR FREE SPAIN

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 217.*)

#### TWENTIETH CENTURY BOOK SHOP (Oakland, Calif.)

1. Among the "principal book stores of the Communist Party in California." It is located at 1721 Webster Street, Oakland.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

**TWENTIETH CENTURY BOOK STORE (Berkeley, Calif.)**

1. A "Communist Party book store on Bancroft Avenue in Berkeley (Calif.)."  
(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, p. 272.*)

**UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' ORGANIZATION OF HAWAII**

1. "Early in 1940 \* \* \* Communist Party leaders were among those responsible for the organization of a group called the Unemployed Workers' Organization of Hawaii."  
(*Hawaii Commission on Subversive Activities, Report, March 1951, p. 43; also Appendix Y.*)

**UNION OF PROGRESSIVE VETERANS**

1. Cited as a "relatively new" Communist front active in California.  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1951, pp. 287-289.*)

**UNITED FARMERS LEAGUE**

1. Cited as a Communist-controlled organization in California for small farmers; it was started early in 1933 by Carl Patterson, then State organizer for the Communist Party, and it collapsed in 1934.  
(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1943, pp. 37 and 38.*)

**VICTORY BOOK STORE**

1. Among the "principal book stores of the Communist Party in California." It is located at 635 E Street, San Diego.  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

**WALT WHITMAN BOOK SHOP**

1. Among the "principal book stores of the Communist Party in California." It is located at 277 East Fourth Street, Long Beach.  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

**WESTERN COUNCIL FOR PROGRESSIVE LABOR IN AGRICULTURE**

1. "This Communist front came into existence in April of 1946. The offices are located at 2063 Grace Avenue in Hollywood."  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 383.*)

**WORKERS SCHOOL (Boston)**

1. Taught Marxism and Leninism, which includes the fundamental doctrine of revolutionary uprising and seizure of power. Listed in the cash-receipt record of the Communist Party of Boston and located at the headquarters of the party at one time. Operated from about 1932 until the fall of 1936, when it was renamed Progressive Labor School of Boston.  
(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi, and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, pp. 234, 238, 249, 254, and 568.*)

**WORKERS' SCHOOL (Los Angeles)**

1. Part of a Nation-wide system of Communist schools at which the "doctrine of revolutionary socialism, the overthrow of capitalist governments by force and violence and Leninism-Stalinism was openly taught by self-admitted members of the Communist Party." Founded in 1939, it was disbanded in 1945 after assisting in the founding and development of its successor, the People's Educational Center.

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, pp. 63-68; also cited by California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1949, pp. 417 and 418.*)

**WORKERS SCHOOL (San Francisco)**

1. "The San Francisco Workers' School opened in 1932 following the same pattern of other Communist workers' schools scattered throughout populous centers in the United States. It was frankly and openly a school for instruction in Communism. \* \* \* By 1943 the school had been rechristened the Tom Mooney Labor School."

(*California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, pp. 77 and 78.*)

**YOUNG PROGRESSIVES (California)**

1. "Today we have in California a new and disguised Communist youth agitation and propaganda program, carried on in our colleges by such new Communist fronts as Young Progressives \* \* \* the youth wing of the Progressive Party. \* \* \* Young Progressives is the direct successor to the functions and activities of American Youth for Democracy, which went underground early in 1949."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1949, pp. 147, 472 and 563; see also p. 558.*)

**YOUNG PROGRESSIVES OF AMERICA (Ohio)**

1. Cited as "another youth organization within the Communist orbit" and which is the "youth group of the Progressive Party." The head of the YPA in Ohio has been identified as Don Rothenberg of Cleveland.

(*Ohio Un-American Activities Commission, Report, 1951-1952, p. 25.*)

**YOUNG PROGRESSIVES OF MASSACHUSETTS**

1. Cited as a Communist front. It is "the youth group of the Progressive Party," with addresses at 7 Broad Street and 405 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.

(*Massachusetts Committee to Curb Communism, Report, March 30, 1951, p. 61.*)



## PART IV

### PUBLICATIONS CITED AS COMMUNIST OR COMMUNIST-FRONT BY STATE OR TERRITORIAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES

#### ANTI-NAZI NEWS

1. "Ursula Daniels, Young Communist League member, was the circulation manager of the Anti-Nazi News published by the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League. The name of this publication was changed to News of the World, and finally to Now."  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 250.*)

#### BLACK AND WHITE

1. "This monthly 'literary' magazine was a Communist-controlled publication in Los Angeles. Under the editorship of Wilbur Needham, the periodical began publication June 1939 \* \* \* Herbert A. Klein, former organizer of Unit 140 of the Communist Party of Los Angeles, was also an associate editor of Black and White."  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 193.*)

#### CAMBRIDGE PEOPLE'S VOICE

1. Cited as a Communist publication.  
(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 300.*)

#### CLIPPER

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

#### CONGRESS

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

#### DEFENDER, THE

1. Cited as an "organ" of the Civil Rights Congress which is published in Los Angeles and edited by Elizabeth Spector, Don Wheeldin and Rosemary Lusher.  
(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1955, p. 385.*)

**EASTSIDE JOURNAL**

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 224.*)

**FACTS FOR WOMEN**

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system." It was published monthly by Facts for Women, Los Angeles.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225, and 1949, p. 546.*)

**FILM NEWS**

1. A publication of Associated Film Audiences and among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

**HAWAII STAR**

1. "The 'Hawaii Star', companion publication to the 'Honolulu Record,' has served the Communist Party of Hawaii as a medium of propaganda among the Japanese-speaking residents of the Territory for the past six years." It is a "weekly newspaper which since its first publication in March 1947, has consistently followed the Communist Party line."

(*Hawaii Commission on Subversive Activities, Reports, March 1951, p. 40, also Appendix DD; and March 1953, p. 76, also pp. 67-77.*)

**HOLLYWOOD INDEPENDENT**

1. An organ of the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, and among those publications found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.*)

**HOLLYWOOD QUARTERLY**

1. Cited as a "Communist project" sponsored jointly by the Communist front, the Hollywood Writers Mobilization, and the University of California at Los Angeles. The first issue appeared in October 1945.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 257 and 258; also cited in 1951 Report, pp. 54-56.*)

**INDONESIAN REVIEW**

1. A publication of the American Committee for Free Indonesia, Los Angeles, and among publications found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1948, p. 225, and 1949, p. 549.*)

**LABOR HERALD (OF THE CALIFORNIA CIO)**

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."

*(California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.)*

**LABOR NEWS BULLETIN**

1. "Issued by Communist Party of Massachusetts."

*(Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 157.)*

**NEWS OF THE WORLD**

1. The name of the publication of the Communist front, Hollywood Anti-Nazi League, was changed from Anti-Nazi News to News of the World, and finally to Now.

*(California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 250.)*

**NOW**

1. The name of the publication of the Communist front, the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League, was changed from Anti-Nazi News to News of the World, and finally to Now.

*(California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 250.)*

**PACIFIC WEEKLY**

1. "This Communist publication was alleged to be 'a western journal of fact and opinion.' It was published at Carmel, Calif. The editor and publisher was W. K. Bassett. Ella Winter, veteran California Communist, was literary editor."

*(California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 341.)*

**PAN PACIFIC MONTHLY**

1. Among publications which the committee found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."

*(California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 225.)*

**SOVIET CULTURE**

1. A publication of the American Russian Institute, San Francisco, and among those publications found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."

*(California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1948, p. 225, and 1949, p. 547.)*

**TEACHER-WORKER**

1. Published by the Communist Party unit at the City College of New York, according to Morris U. Schappes, Communist teacher who was a member of the unit and edited the Teacher-Worker.

*(Subcommittee of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate Procedures and Methods of Allocating State Moneys for Public School Purposes and Subversive Activities (Rapp-Coudert Committee), Report, 1942, pp. 297 and 298.)*

**TI MANGYUNA**

1. Cited as a Filipino bi-weekly newspaper which functions as a "part of the Communists' international apparatus" in Hawaii. It is owned and operated by the Honolulu Record Publishing Company.

(*Hawaii Commission on Subversive Activities, Report, February 28, 1955, pp. 141 and 241.*)

**WORCESTER WORKER**

1. Published by the Communist Party of Worcester, Mass.

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 360.*)

**WORKERS' THEATRE**

1. Predecessor of the New Theatre magazine, the official organ of the League of Workers Theatres, a Communist project. The Workers' Theatre had headquarters in San Francisco in the Ruthenberg House. Charles E. Ruthenberg was the first general secretary of the Communist Party.

(*California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 237 and 238.*)

**YANKEE ORGANIZER**

1. "Published by the Boston headquarters of the Communist Party."

(*Massachusetts Special Commission to Investigate the Activities \* \* \* of Communistic, Fascist, Nazi and Other Subversive Organizations, Report, 1938, p. 156.*)



## APPENDIX I

### DELETIONS OF CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS AND A PUBLICATION CITED AS COMMUNIST FRONTS IN THE PREVIOUS EDITION OF THE GUIDE

#### CALIFORNIA EAGLE

This publication was cited by the California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1948 report as among those found "to be Communist initiated and controlled, or so strongly influenced as to be in the Stalin solar system."

The California committee, in its 1955 report (p. 422), makes the following statement:

"The committee has heretofore pointed out that the California Eagle, several years ago, was regarded as a paper that consistently carried the Communist Party line, then having been published by Mrs. Charlotta Bass, whose record of affiliation with subversive organizations has been heretofore documented. We have also pointed out that so far as we can ascertain, the paper has since changed its policy."

The California Eagle was listed on page 129 of the May 14, 1951, edition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities publication, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications. It has been deleted from this edition of the publication.

#### CONSUMERS UNION

This organization was cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in 1944 as a Communist front "headed by the Communist Arthur Kallet (whose party name is Edward Adams)." The citation appeared in House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee dated March 29, 1944.

The Committee on Un-American Activities, in its Annual Report for 1953 (House Report 1192, February 8, 1954) stated that steps were initiated by Consumers Union through its officers and legal counsel to clarify the exact status of the organization. The committee also announced in the same Annual Report that: "After hearings and thorough study the committee finds there is no present justification for continuing this organization as one that is cited, and future reports and publications will reflect that this organization has been deleted from the list of subversive organizations and publications."

Consumers Union was last listed in the May 14, 1951, edition of the committee publication, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, page 44. It has been deleted from this edition of the Guide.

**VANGUARD PRESS**

This organization was described by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities as a "Communist enterprise" which was established by a donation from the American Fund for Public Service. This description appeared in House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, which also stated that "one of the first large publishing projects of the Vanguard Press" was "a series of propaganda books on Russia, edited by Jerome Davis."

The Committee on Un-American Activities is in receipt of a sworn affidavit, dated May 24, 1951, from one James Henle, who identified himself as president of Vanguard Press, Inc., of New York. Mr. Henle stated that he purchased one-half the voting stock of Vanguard Press, Inc., from the owner, the American Fund for Public Service, on December 1, 1928, and that he and his wife acquired the balance of the stock on January 2, 1932. Since 1932, Mr. Henle deposes, "no member of the Garland Fund (American Fund for Public Service) has ever served as an officer, director or employee of Vanguard Press," and "The members of my family—those who actually control and run the business of Vanguard—are uncompromisingly anti-Communist." Mr. Henle stated that Vanguard Press published its propaganda books on Russia prior to his acquisition of the corporation's stock.

References to Vanguard Press appear in the May 14, 1951, edition of this committee's Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, page 114. The committee has agreed to delete the reference from this edition of the Guide.



## APPENDIX II

### ORGANIZATIONS DESIGNATED BY THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDER 10450

Acting under the authority of Executive Order 9835 of March 21, 1947 which established security requirements for Government employment, Attorneys General Tom Clark and J. Howard McGrath designated various organizations as being "Communist," "Fascist," etc. in letters to the Loyalty Review Board. The organizations which they designated as "Communist" have been included in Part I of this Guide, while those designated as "Fascist" or similarly extremist in nature have been listed in Appendix III to the Guide.

On April 27, 1953, Executive Order 9835 was superseded by Executive Order 10450 as a guide in the conduct of the Federal employee-security program. The new order continues the instruction in Executive Order 9835 that a factor in the employment of an individual would be membership in or association with a group which is "totalitarian, Fascist, Communist or subversive, or which has adopted, or shows, a policy of advocating the commission of acts of force or violence to deny other persons their rights under the Constitution of the United States, or which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

Whereas Executive Order 9835 authorized the Department of Justice to furnish the Loyalty Review Board with the names of organizations complying with the above description, Executive Order 10450 simply states that "the Attorney General is requested to render to the heads of departments and agencies such advice as may be requisite to enable them to establish and maintain an appropriate employee-security program."

Acting under the authority of Executive Order 10450, Attorney General Herbert Brownell has submitted the names of various organizations to the heads of executive departments and agencies. However, the Attorney General has not classified these organizations as being in a "Communist," "Fascist" or other specific subversive category. They are characterized merely as having been "designated" by the Attorney General "pursuant to Executive Order 10450."

The following organizations were thusly designated by Attorney General Herbert Brownell. The committee has omitted the names of organizations which duplicate those designated by preceding Attorneys General and other Federal authorities, since the names already appear in other sections of this Guide.

### Name of Organization and Date of Designation

- AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF JEWS IN BIROBIDJAN, INC.  
September 28, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.
- AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO SURVEY LABOR CONDITIONS IN EUROPE  
July 15, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.
- AMERICAN LITHUANIAN WORKERS LITERARY ASSOCIATION (also known as Amerikos Lietuviu Darbininku Literaturos Draugija)  
January 22, 1954; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.
- AMERICAN POLES FOR PEACE  
July 15, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.
- AMERICAN POLISH LEAGUE  
April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.
- AMERIKOS LIETUVIU DARBININKU LITERATUROS DRAUGIJA (*See* American Lithuanian Workers Literary Association)
- ASOCIACION NACIONAL MEXICO-AMERICANA (*See* National Association of Mexican Americans)
- BALTIMORE FORUM  
July 15, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.
- BENJAMIN DAVIS FREEDOM COMMITTEE  
April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.
- BULGARIAN AMERICAN PEOPLE'S LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.
- CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY DEFENSE COMMITTEE  
July 15, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.
- CHINA WELFARE APPEAL, INC.  
January 22, 1954; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.
- CHOPIN CULTURAL CENTER  
July 15, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.
- CITIZENS EMERGENCY DEFENSE CONFERENCE  
January 22, 1954; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.
- CIVIL LIBERTIES SPONSORING COMMITTEE OF PITTSBURGH  
April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.
- COMITE PRO DERECHOS CIVILES (*See also* Puerto Rican Comite Pro Libertades Civiles)  
April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.
- COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL FREEDOM  
July 15, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.
- COMMITTEE FOR PEACE AND BROTHERHOOD FESTIVAL IN PHILADELPHIA  
September 28, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.
- COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE PITTSBURGH SIX  
July 15, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.
- COMMITTEE FOR THE NEGRO IN THE ARTS  
January 22, 1954; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.
- COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS  
September 28, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

## Name of Organization and Date of Designation—Continued

COMMITTEE FOR WORLD YOUTH FRIENDSHIP AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE

July 15, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH DISCRIMINATION IN MARYLAND (*See also* Congress Against Discrimination; Maryland Congress Against Discrimination; Provisional Committee to Abolish Discrimination in the State of Maryland)

April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND MARIE RICHARDSON

July 15, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND THE RIGHTS AND FREEDOM OF PITTSBURGH'S POLITICAL PRISONERS

April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.

COMMITTEE TO UPHOLD THE BILL OF RIGHTS

September 28, 1953; April 29, 1954; November 1, 1955.

CONGRESS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION (*See also* Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland)

April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.

CONGRESS OF THE UNEMPLOYED

April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.

CONNECTICUT COMMITTEE TO AID VICTIMS OF THE SMITH ACT

January 22, 1954; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

COORDINATION COMMITTEE OF JEWISH LANDSMANSCHAFTEN AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS (*See also* United Committee of Jewish Societies and Landsmanschaft Federations)

April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

COUNCIL FOR JOBS, RELIEF AND HOUSING

July 15, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

COUNCIL OF GREEK AMERICANS

July 15, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

DANIELS DEFENSE COMMITTEE

January 22, 1954; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

ELSINORE PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE

October 20, 1955; November 1, 1955.

EVERYBODY'S COMMITTEE TO OUTLAW WAR

October 20, 1955; November 1, 1955.

FAMILIES OF THE BALTIMORE SMITH ACT VICTIMS

January 22, 1954; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

FAMILIES OF THE SMITH ACT VICTIMS

January 22, 1954; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS EDUCATIONAL CENTER

September 28, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS COMMITTEE (*See* National Committee for Freedom of the Press)

FREEDOM STAGE, INC.

January 22, 1954; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

GUARDIAN CLUB

April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.

HARLEM TRADE UNION COUNCIL

September 28, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

## Name of Organization and Date of Designation—Continued

## IDAHO PENSION UNION

October 20, 1955; November 1, 1955.

INDEPENDENT PARTY (Seattle, Wash.) (*See also* Independent People's Party)

April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.

INDEPENDENT PEOPLE'S PARTY (*See also* Independent Party)

April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.

## JEWISH CULTURE SOCIETY

July 15, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

JOHNSON-FOREST GROUP (*See also* Johnsonites)

April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.

JOHNSONITES (*See also* Johnson-Forest Group)

April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.

## JOINT COUNCIL OF PROGRESSIVE ITALIAN-AMERICANS, INC.

September 28, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

## LABOR COUNCIL FOR NEGRO RIGHTS

April 29, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

## LEAGUE FOR COMMON SENSE

April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.

## MARITIME LABOR COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AL LANNON

September 28, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

MARYLAND CONGRESS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION (*See also* Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland)

April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.

## MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE FOR THE BILL OF RIGHTS

October 20, 1955; November 1, 1955.

MASSACHUSETTS MINUTE WOMEN FOR PEACE<sup>1</sup>

January 22, 1954; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

## MAURICE BRAVERMAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE

July 15, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

## MICHIGAN COUNCIL FOR PEACE

April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MEXICAN AMERICANS (also known as Asociacion Nacional Mexico-Americana)

January 22, 1954; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

## NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

July 15, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

## NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO WIN AMNESTY FOR SMITH ACT VICTIMS

April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.

## NORTH PHILADELPHIA FORUM

July 15, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

## PEOPLE'S DRAMA, INC.

September 28, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

## PEOPLES PROGRAMS (Seattle, Wash.)

April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.

## PEOPLE'S RIGHTS PARTY

April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.

## PHILADELPHIA LABOR COMMITTEE FOR NEGRO RIGHTS

September 28, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

<sup>1</sup> Not connected with the Minute Women of the U. S. A., Inc.

## Name of Organization and Date of Designation—Continued

## PITTSBURGH ARTS CLUB

April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.

## POLITICAL PRISONERS' WELFARE COMMITTEE

July 15, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

## PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS FOR PEACE, SOUTHWEST AREA

September 28, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

## PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE ON LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH DISCRIMINATION IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND (*See also* Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland)

April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.

PUERTO RICAN COMITE PRO LIBERTADES CIVILES (CLC) (*See also* Comite Pro Derechos Civiles)

April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.

## PUERTO RICANS UNITED (also known as Puertorriquenos Unidos)

September 28, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

PUERTORRIQUENOS UNIDOS (*See* Puerto Ricans United)

## QUAD CITY COMMITTEE FOR PEACE

September 28, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

## QUEENSBIDGE TENANTS LEAGUE

April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.

REICHSDEUTSCHE VEREINIGUNG (*See* Association of German Nationals)

## RUSSIAN AMERICAN SOCIETY, INC.

July 15, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

## SANTA BARBARA PEACE FORUM

September 28, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

## SLAVIC COUNCIL OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

January 22, 1954; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

## SYRACUSE WOMEN FOR PEACE

April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.

TRADE UNION COMMITTEE FOR PEACE (*See also* Trade Unionists for Peace)

April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.

TRADE UNIONISTS FOR PEACE (*See also* Trade Union Committee for Peace)

April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.

## TRI-STATE NEGRO TRADE UNION COUNCIL

September 28, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

## UNION OF NEW YORK VETERANS

September 28, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

UNITED COMMITTEE OF JEWISH SOCIETIES AND LANDSMANSCHAFT FEDERATIONS (*See also* Coordination Committee of Jewish Landsmanschaften and Fraternal Organizations)

July 15, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

## UNITED DEFENSE COUNCIL OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

April 4, 1955; November 1, 1955.

## VOICE OF FREEDOM COMMITTEE

September 28, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

## WASHINGTON COMMITTEE TO DEFEND THE BILL OF RIGHTS

July 15, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.



**Name of Organization and Date of Designation—Continued**

YUGOSLAV-AMERICAN COOPERATIVE HOME, INC.

September 28, 1953; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

YUGOSLAV SEAMEN'S CLUB, INC.

January 22, 1954; April 1, 1954; November 1, 1955.

## APPENDIX III

### ORGANIZATIONS DESIGNATED BY THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS GENERAL AS BEING FASCIST OR OTHERWISE EXTREMIST IN CHARACTER

The following organizations have been characterized by United States Attorneys General Tom Clark and/or J. Howard McGrath as being "Totalitarian"; "Fascist"; as having "adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force and violence to deny others their rights under the Constitution of the United States"; or as seeking "to alter the form of Government of the United States by unconstitutional means."

The organizations were so designated under the authority of Executive Order 9835 and were originally listed in letters from the Attorneys General to the Loyalty Review Board dated as follows: November 24, 1947, May 27, 1948, April 21, 1949, and September 5, 1950.

#### Totalitarian Organizations

Black Dragon Society.

Central Japanese Association (Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai).

Central Japanese Association of Southern California.

Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan).

Heimuska Kai, also known as Nokubei Heieki Gimusha Kai, Zaihei Nihonjin, Heiyaku Gimusha Kai, and Zaihei Heimusha Kai (Japanese Residing in America, Military Conscripts Association).

Hinode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists).

Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society—a group of Japanese war veterans).

Hokubei Zaigo Shoke Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association).

Japanese Association of America.

Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Dobo Chuo Kai).

Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940.

Japanese Protective Association (recruiting organization).

Jikyoku Lin Kai (The Committee for the Crisis).

Kibei Seimen Kai (association of United States citizens of Japanese ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan).

Nanka Teikoku Gunyudan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans).

Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha (the Great Fujii Theater).

Northwest Japanese Association.

Peace Movement of Ethiopia.

Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society, or Cherry Association—composed of veterans of Russo-Japanese War).

Shinto Temples.

Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society).

Suiko Sha (Reserve Officers Association, Los Angeles).

### Fascist Organizations

American Nationalist Party.  
 American National Labor Party.  
 American National Socialist League.  
 American National Socialist Party.  
 American Patriots, Inc.  
 Ausland-Organization der NSDAP, overseas branch of Nazi Party.  
 Association of German Nationals (Reichsdeutsche Vereinigung).  
 Central Organization of the German-American National Alliance  
 (Deutsche-Amerikanische Einheitsfront).  
 Citizens Protective League.  
 Committee for Nationalist Action.  
 Dante Alighieri Society.  
 Federation of Italian War Veterans in the U. S. A., Inc. (Associazione  
 Nazionale Combattenti Italiani, Federazione degli Stati Uniti  
 d'America).  
 Friends of the New Germany (Freunde des Neuen Deutschlands).  
 German-American Bund (Amerikadeutscher Volksbund).  
 German-American Republican League.  
 German-American Vocational League (Deutsche-Amerikanische  
 Berufsgemeinschaft).  
 Kyffhaeuser, also known as Kyffhaeuser League (Kyffhaeuser Bund),  
 Kyffhaeuser Fellowship (Kyffhaeuser Kameradschaft).  
 Kyffhaeuser War Relief (Kyffhaeuser Kriegshilfswerk).  
 Lictor Society (Italian Black Shirts).  
 Mario Morgantini Circle.  
 National Blue Star Mothers of America.<sup>1</sup>  
 Nationalist Action League.

### Organizations Which Have "Adopted a Policy of Advocating or Approving the Commission of Acts of Force and Violence To Deny Others Their Rights Under the Constitution of the United States"

American Christian Nationalist Party.  
 Associated Klans of America.  
 Association of Georgia Klans.  
 Columbians.  
 Knights of the White Camellia.  
 Ku Klux Klan.  
 Original Southern Klans, Inc.  
 Protestant War Veterans of the United States, Inc.  
 Silver Shirt Legion of America.

### Organizations Which Seek To "Alter the Form of Government of the United States by Unconstitutional Means"

Industrial Workers of the World.  
 Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

<sup>1</sup> Not to be confused with Blue Star Mothers of America, organized in 1942.



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